



DIAMOND
VOL 16

MILLENNIUM SPECIAL

Comic World

THE COMPLETE
TEENAGE
MAGAZINE



2000



DIAMOND
Vol. 16

COMIC WORLD

MILLENNIUM SPECIAL

EDITORIAL



Dear Friends,

We're very fortunate to witness the turn of the millennium. It is not just 'once in a lifetime event,' but 'once in a thousand years' event. It is time to celebrate. It is time to make new resolutions, besides the one that you've already made, i.e., 'never to miss any issue of Comic World'. It is also time to reflect on the past events and to plan for the future.

Comic World is celebrating the culmination of the millennium by presenting you this 'millennium special issue' gift. This issue contains most exclusive information. We've done everything to make it a collector's issue.

Happy Reading and Happy New Year!

Gulshan Rai
(Gulshan Rai)

**A JOURNEY
THROUGH
THE MILLENNIUM**
In the News
Literature
**Cars Through the
Years**
Cinema
Millennium Quiz
**History of
Computers**

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- Batman • Denis the Menace • Chacha Chaudhary • Billoo • Pinki •
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- Birbal •

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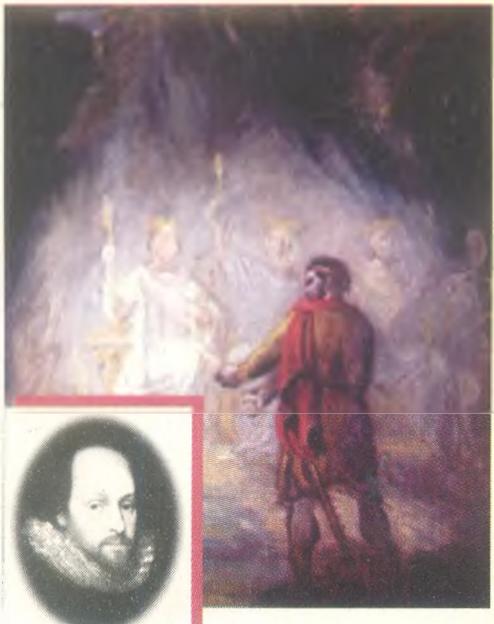
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IN THE NEWS



Who was the greatest inventor?

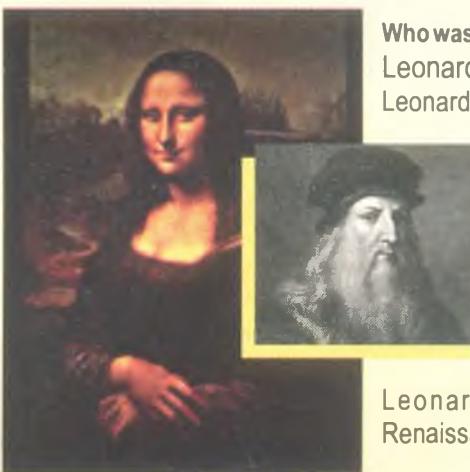
Johann Gutenberg (c. 1400-1468)
The German printer Johann Gutenberg is traditionally credited with inventing the type mould in the mid-15th century. This brought about the widespread use of movable type printing with type cast in moulds and then handset.



Who was the greatest writer?

SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616)
English poet and playwright, recognised in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists.

In the last millennium, there were many people in every walk of life, who greatly influenced the way we live today. These were authors, politicians, musicians, thinkers, explorers etc. But the million dollar question, which arose at the end of the millennium was that, 'Who was the greatest?' Recently BBC conducted a poll to provide answer to this question. We are giving here the summary of the outcome of this poll.



Who was the greatest artist?

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

Leonardo da Vinci was known not only as a masterful painter but as an architect, sculptor, engineer, and scientist. His pursuit of knowledge was relentless and his discoveries left lasting changes in the fields of art and science. With his sophisticated skills and love for learning, Leonardo was the quintessential Renaissance man.



Who was the greatest composer?

Paul McCartney (1942-)

Musically the most industrious and wide-ranging of the former Beatles, Paul McCartney has been performing and composing constantly since the band's break-up in 1970. First with Wings, and then as a solo artist or in collaboration with other songwriters, he has recorded many

successful songs and albums, and has branched out into ambitious choral and orchestral works such as the Liverpool Oratorio (1991) and Standing Stone (1997).



Who was the greatest world leader?

MAHATMA GANDHI (1869-1948)

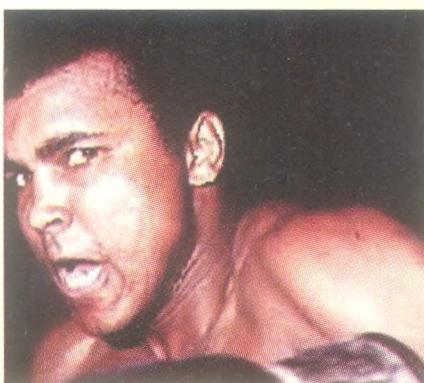
Indian nationalist leader Mohandas Gandhi spent his life campaigning for human rights in India. His strategy was to use a combination of passive resistance to and non-cooperation with the British, who ruled India. Gandhi said the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, the American writer Henry David Thoreau, and the teachings of Jesus Christ inspired his techniques. In 1947 Gandhi's pacifist efforts helped bring an end to British rule in India.



Who was the greatest star of stage and screen?

AMITABH BACHCHAN

Amithabh Bachchan, better known as 'The Angry Young Man' of Indian cinema, has greatly influenced the Indian film industry. For nearly two decades, he remained the most lovable and most sought-after star of the Indian cine-goers.



Who was the greatest world sports-person?

Muhammad Ali (1942-)

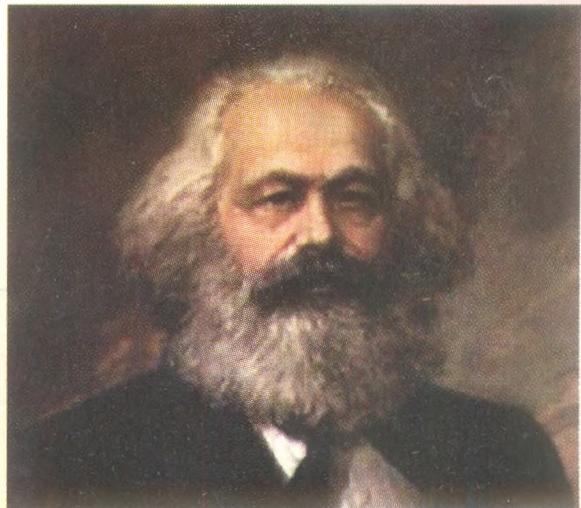
Muhammad Ali first won the world heavyweight championship title in 1964 but it was taken from him indirectly because of his opposition to the Vietnam War. Ali regained the title in 1974 and in 1978, making him the first boxer to become world heavyweight champion three times. Nicknamed (by himself) the Greatest, his speed and ringcraft made him unbeatable for many years.



Who was the greatest funniest person?

Spike Milligan (1918-)

Spike Milligan is one of Britain's best-loved personalities, inspiring generations of comedians with his unique and off-the-wall sense of humour. He formed an integral part of The Goon Show on radio before moving to stage and television, notably the "Q" series. He is also an acclaimed writer of works for adults and children.



Who was the greatest thinker?

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Karl Marx, along with Friedrich Engels, defined communism. In the Communist Manifesto Marx and Engels portrayed the natural evolution of a communist society from capitalism. This revolutionary theory added fuel to the social struggles throughout the world. In Das Kapital, Marx explained the "labour theory of value", which made the worker more important than the capitalist who exploits the labour of the worker.



Who was the greatest explorer?

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)

Italian-born explorer Christopher Columbus broke with tradition in 1492, sailing west in an attempt to find a shorter route to India and China. Columbus based his calculations for the journey on Biblical scripture, specifically the books of Esdras in the Apocrypha. On August 3, 1492, Columbus departed

from Palos, Spain, on the first of several voyages to what he later called the "New World".

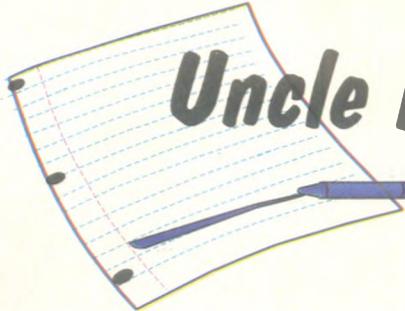
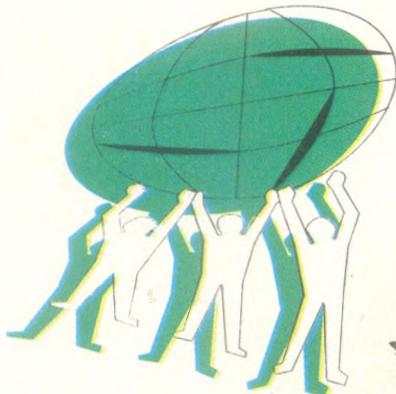


Who was the greatest woman?

INDIRAGANDHI

(1917-1984)

Indira Gandhi was the only daughter of India's first Prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. She was the first woman Prime minister of India. She was not only a great national leader, but also a statesman of international stature.



Uncle Pai's way to Success

Anant Pai

The lever that can move mountains

Here is another analogy to bring home the importance of willpower in achieving success. Suppose you weigh 60 kilogrammes, how much weight will you be able to lift easily? Perhaps a maximum of 30 kilogrammes. But you can lift even 1,000 kg easily, if you use the principle of lever. Why, you can lift up even 100,000 kg, if you use a lever, which is long enough. "Give me a lever long enough and a place to stand and I can lift this entire earth," Archimedes is supposed to have said. Will power is the lever that can help you achieve what seems difficult, almost impossible. I consider it to be the most important ingredient in the formula for success. One with a strong will power can relax easily. He can also concentrate on anything easily. Thus, Though concentration and relaxation seem to be two opposite states of mind, a person who has will power can easily attain both. If you learn to relax at will, you can develop will power also, if you can learn to concentrate, you can develop your will power with respect to many other things. You will be able to make your mind do what you want.

Concentration and memory gifted by will power

How do we know whether someone has will power or not? Any person who has developed the ability to concentrate deeply on a subject for quite some time has will power.

Suppose you have to leave on a picnic or a journey, by the morning train. Anyone in the group who says, "I'll get up at five tomorrow morning," and does get up, even without the help of an alarm clock, has will power. Anyone who has a very good memory has will power, though lack of a good memory does not necessarily mean lack of will power.

It is his will power that set Arjuna apart, among all the Kuru Princes: It is because of his will power that he could make his mind see what he wanted to see. When Dronacharya arranged a test in archery for his disciples, the Kauravas and the Pandavas, a wooden bird was hung from a tree

branch. One by one, the Princes were asked, "What do you see?"

The other Princes gave a list of objects and persons that they could see. Arjuna said, "I see only the bird and nothing else."

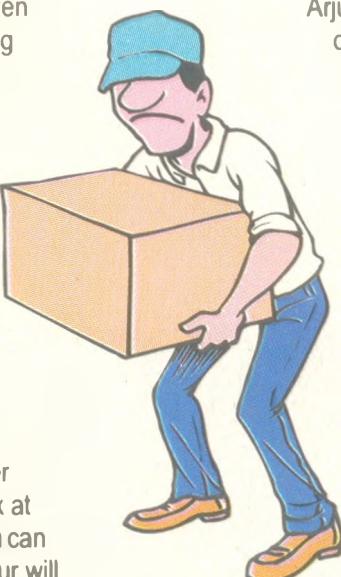
Dronacharya asked, "Can you describe the bird?"

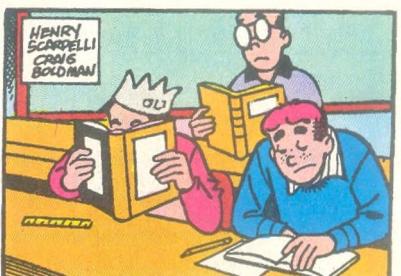
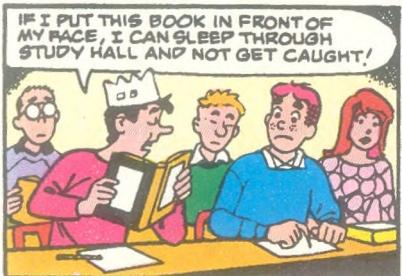
Arjuna replied, "Sir, I can't see the whole bird, but only its head."

It was Arjuna's (he was also known as Partha) ability to concentrate that made him the greatest archer of his time.

A simple experiment will convince you of the power of concentration. Take a piece of paper and place it in the sun. What happens? It may turn dry. That is all. Now take a lens and concentrate the sun's rays at any point on the paper. Within a few minutes, the concentrated energy burns the paper.

About 2,200 years ago, Roman ships sailed towards Greece with armed men. Greece did not possess a strong army then. But a great scientist, Archimedes lived there. At the sight of the invading ships, the people of Greece panicked. But Archimedes did not lose his confidence. With the help of a number of concave mirrors, he concentrated the sun's rays on to invading ships. According to legend, many of them caught fire. The intense heat and glare turned away the other ships. It was a great achievement, was it not? Archimedes won over a fleet of ships single-handed because he knew the power of concentration.





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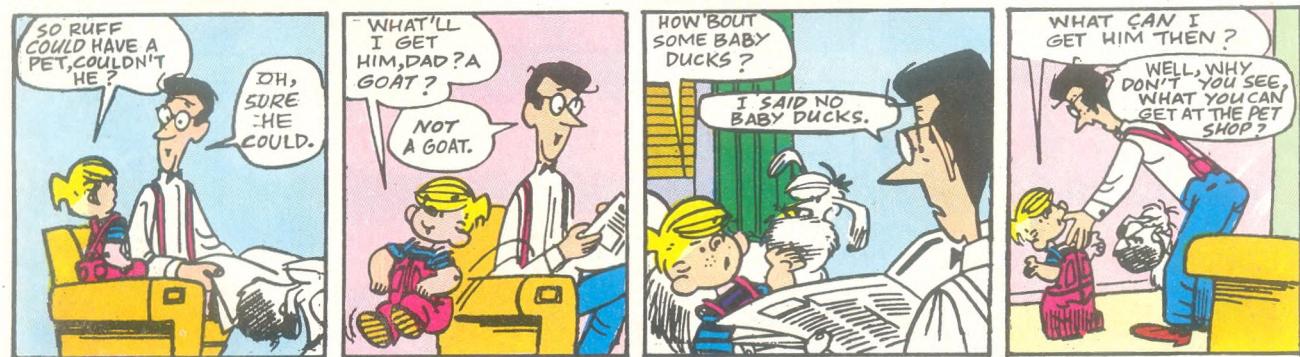
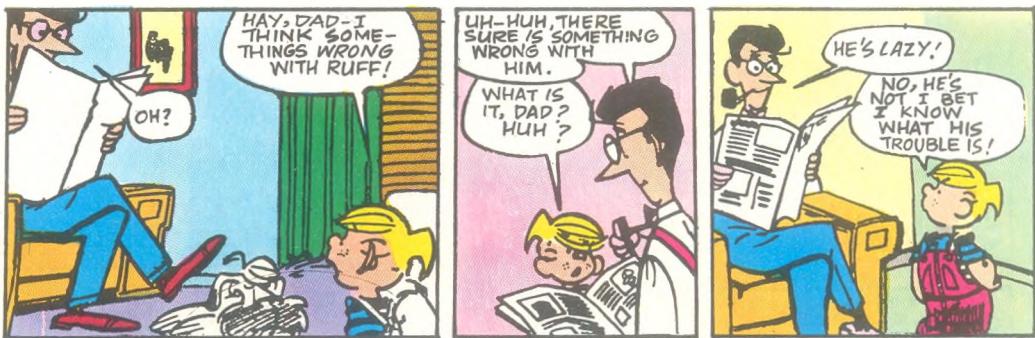
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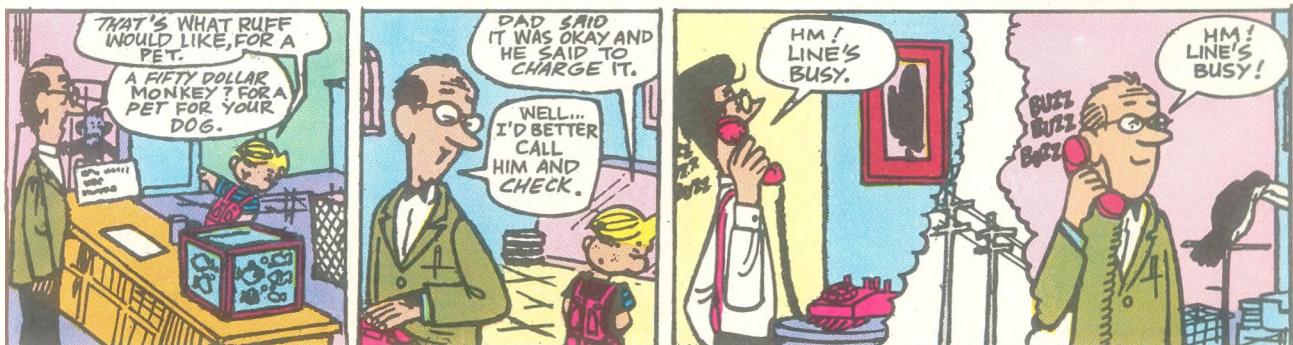
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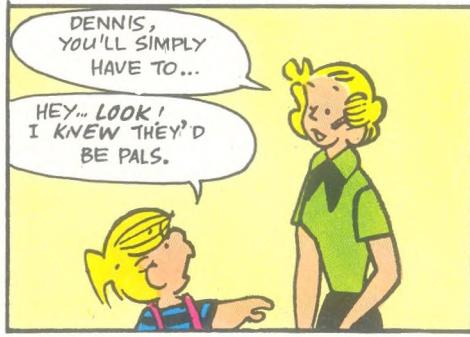
Dennis the Menace

By Hank Ketcham

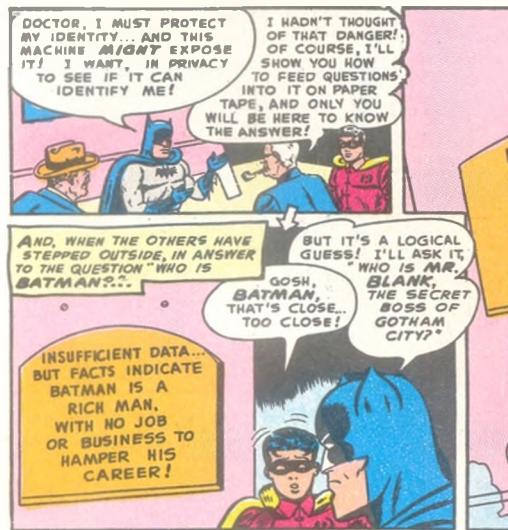
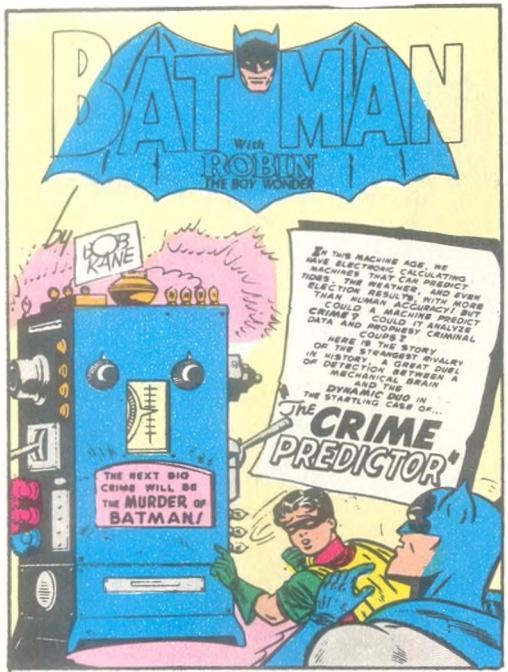
Monkey Business









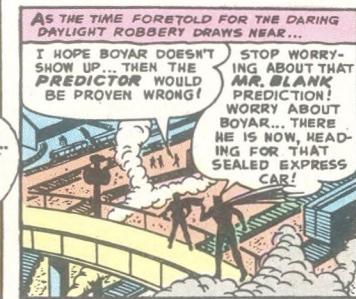
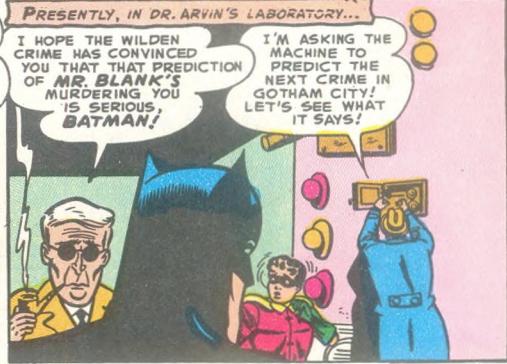


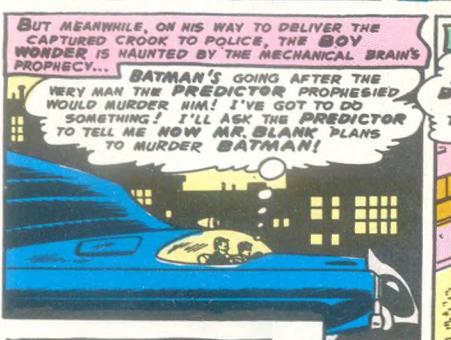
INSUFFICIENT DATA... BUT MR. BLANK'S KNOWLEDGE OF CRIMINALS IMPLIES A LONG CRIMINAL RECORD!

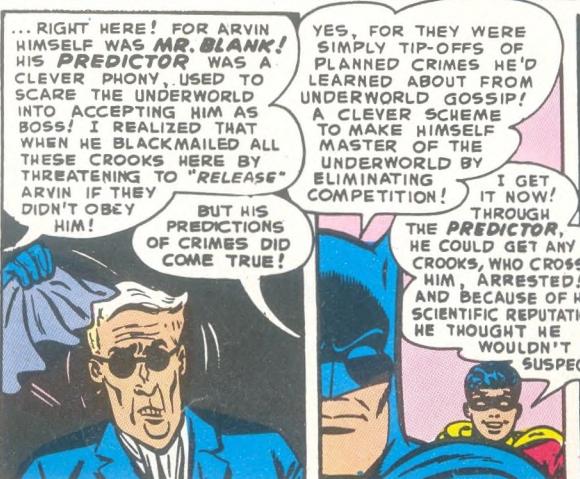
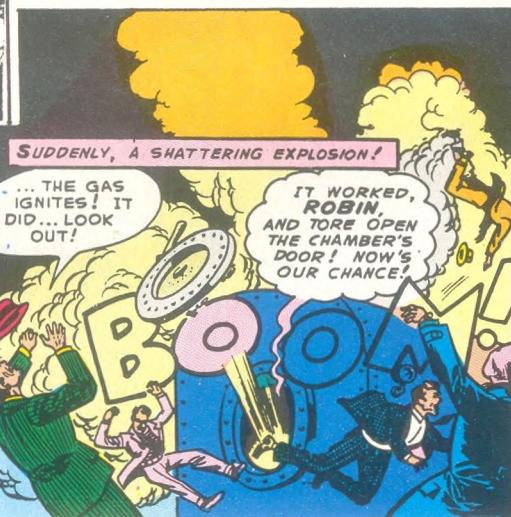
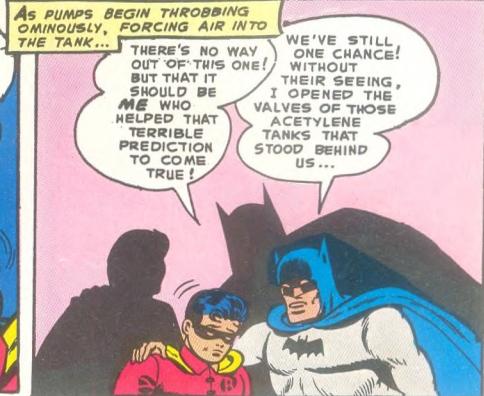
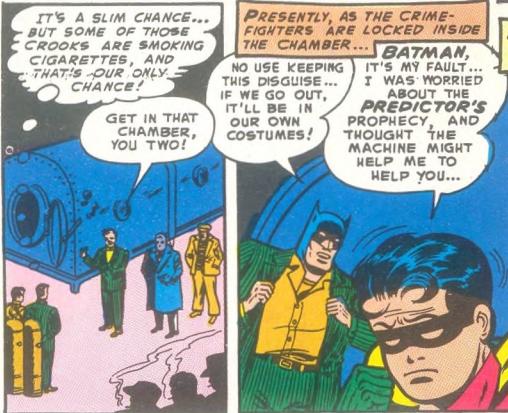
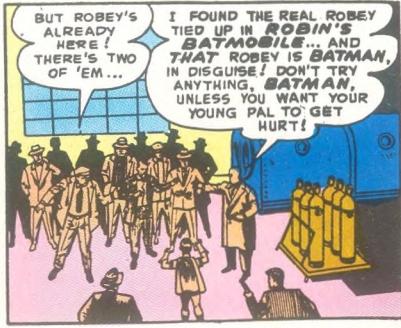


BATMAN, EVEN IF DR. ARVIN IS A BRILLIANT SCIENTIST, I CAN'T BELIEVE THAT A CALCULATING MACHINE CAN PREDICT CRIME!

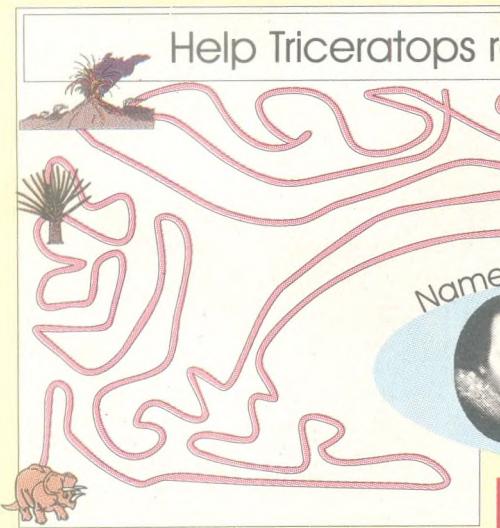








Rasna COMIC WORLD FUN CORNER



Help Triceratops reach its cub

Name these Millennium personalities



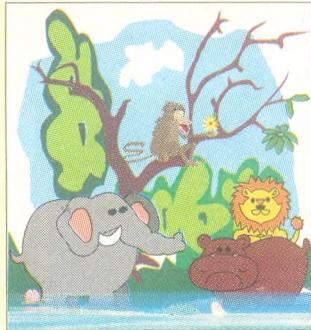
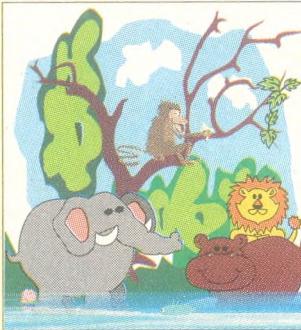
Sports Quiz



Which Game does it represent?

win
100 fabulous prizes

Spot & Tick 10
differences in the
Far Right Picture



First 100 correct entries will get fabulous prizes from Rasna. The decision of the judges will be final. Our address is: Rasna & Comic World Fun korner contest, 257, Dariba Kalan, Delhi-110 006.

Name

Age

Address

.....

It's the biggest fun
coming your way.



Introducing
Rasna
AQUA FUN
soft drink concentrate

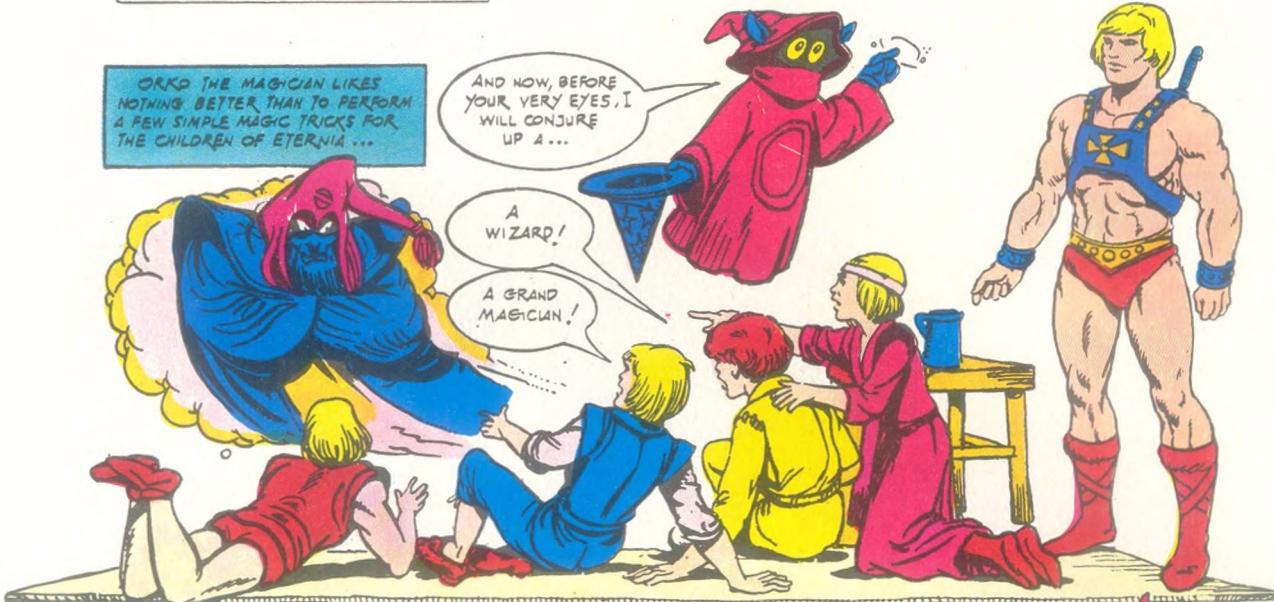
Rasna Aqua Fun,
a refreshing combination
flavour inspired by the
unfathomable depths of the
ocean. The beauty and
splendour of the aquatic
world, all for you in 32
refreshing glasses.

The big splash of
fun and adventure



© 1998 Rasna Waters

THE TESTING OF ORKO!

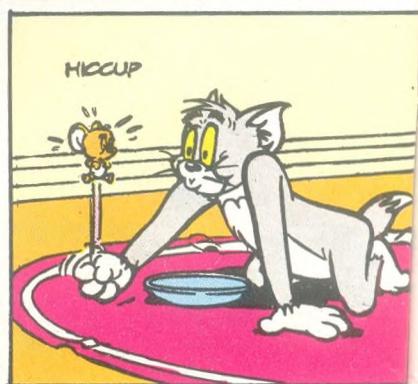
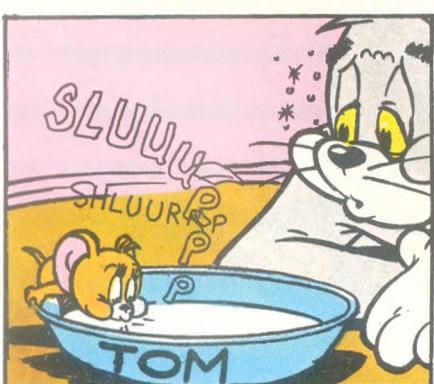
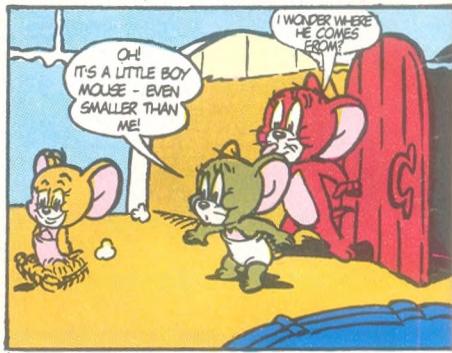
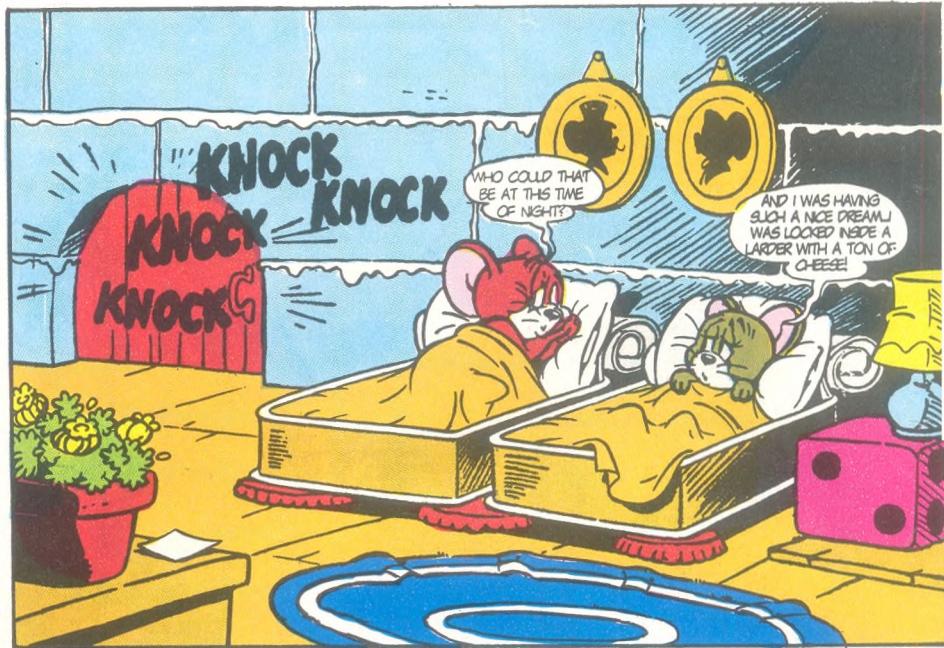
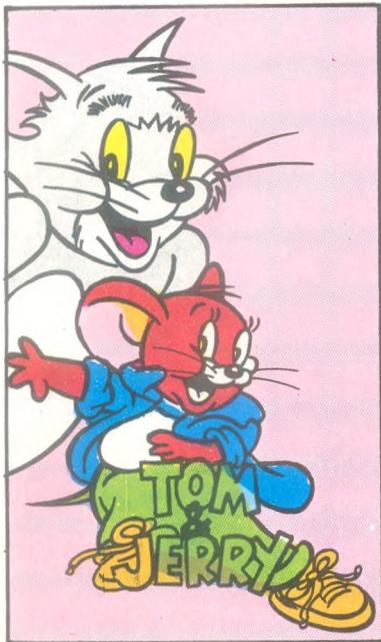


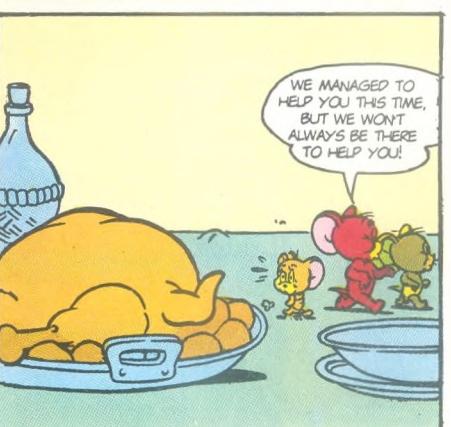
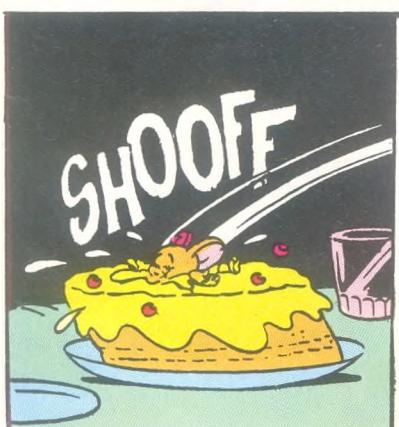
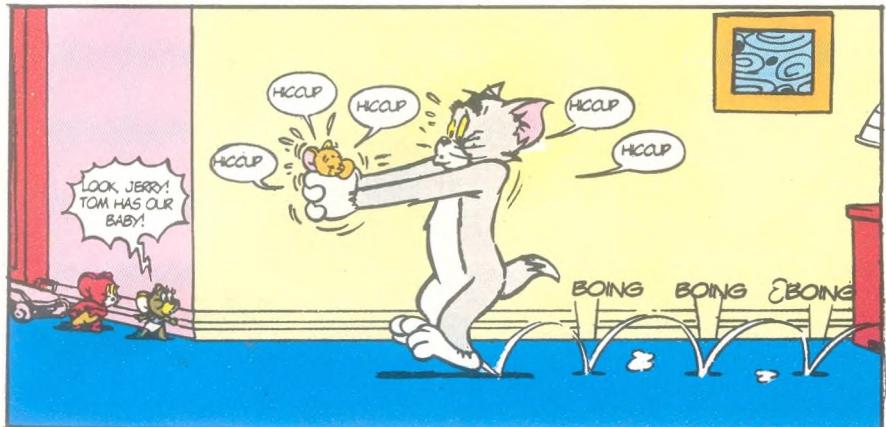


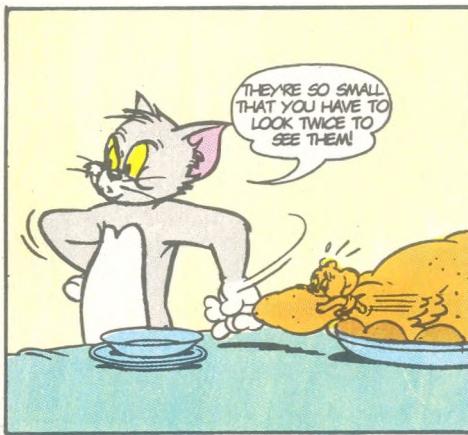
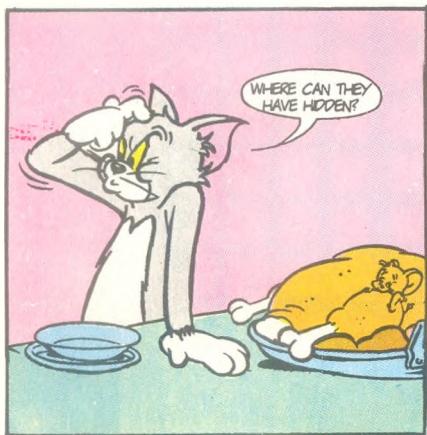


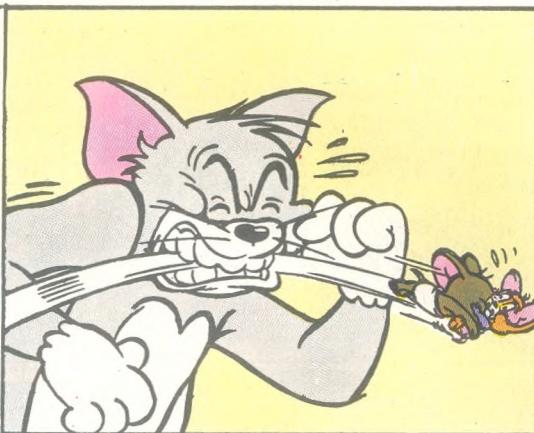


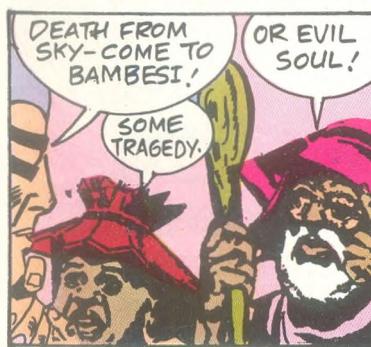
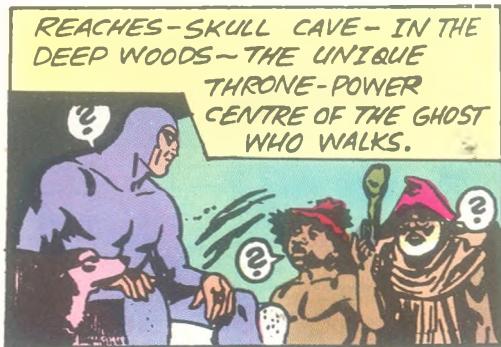
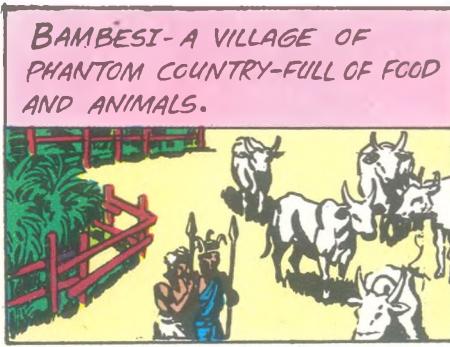


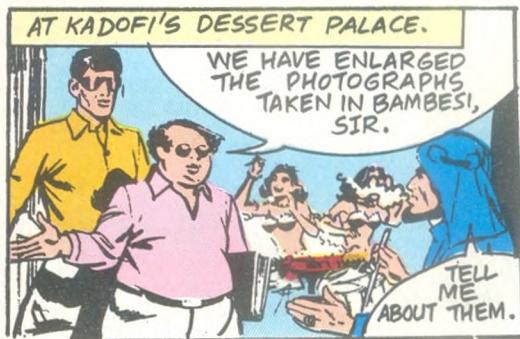
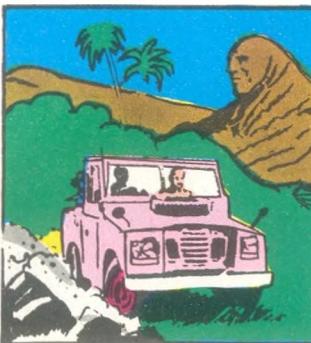
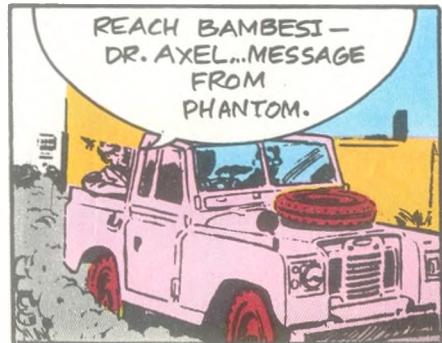
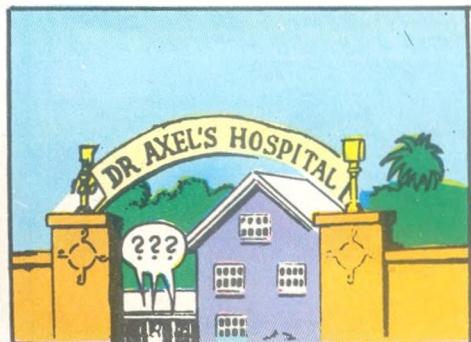












MANY ANIMALS ON THE PLANES-
AND A UNIQUE MOUNTAIN HEAD
AT SOME DISTANCE.



THIS IS THE VIEW OF
BAMBESEI-FOR MILES.

LOOK-THE AFFECT OF
OUR MEDICINE-THROUGH
THESE PHOTOGRAPHS OF
BAMBESEI-MEANING,
MISSION WAS
SUCCESSFUL.



HA-HA-HA! MEANS
MY PLAN WILL WORK.
THE GAS WAS
SUCCESSFUL-NO ONE
CAN STOP US
NOW!



THINK IT OVER, SIR-
DENKALI HAS A
STRONG ARMY.

BUT
BEING
IN THE JUNGLE,
THEY ARE AWAY-
AND THEY
DON'T HAVE
GUNS.

NEAR PHANTOM HEAD.

IF KADOFFI HAS
SPREAD THIS
GAS, THEN
WHY?



HOW SHALL
I FIND OUT....
MAYBE LUAGA IS
ABLE TO FIND
OUT!



DENKALI'S PRESIDENT LAMANDA LUAGA.

SIR-RADIO-
PHONE CALL
FOR YOU-AT 'Z'
FREQUENCY.

FROM
THE DEEP
WOODS.

THANKS,
CAPTAIN!

NOW
GO!

MEANWHILE INSIDE THE SKULL CAVE.

YES. MANY PEOPLE
HAVE DIED IN
FRIEND! BAMBESEI, DUE TO POISO-
NOUS GAS, LAMANDA...
MAYBE THIS
DEED..



WHAT DID
YOU SAY,
KADOFFI?



YES, BUT I
HAVE NO
PROOF OF
THIS!

I'LL RAISE THIS
ISSUE, THROUGH MY
AMBASSADOR AT THE
UNITED NATIONS!



EXTRA **POST**
BANGALLA CHARGE BRUTALANA
HAS SECRET POISON GAS
PLANT: KILLED BANGALLA
VILLAGERS: BRUTALANA
DENIES..ALL LIES!"

THEY REFUSE OUR
CHARGES, YOUR MAJESTY,
AND SAY THAT EITHER
WE TAKE THEM BACK
OR, WE MAY BE
EXPELLED.

I
CAN
READ-
CAPTAIN.

DENKALI'S PRESIDENT,
LAMANDA
LUAGA -

MEANWHILE IN THE DEEP WOODS.



CALL
FROM THE
SKIES!

I'M
HEARING,
GURAN!

IF WE CANNOT FIND
PROOF, WE MAYBE
EXPELLED FROM THE
MEMBERSHIP OF THE
UNITED NATIONS.

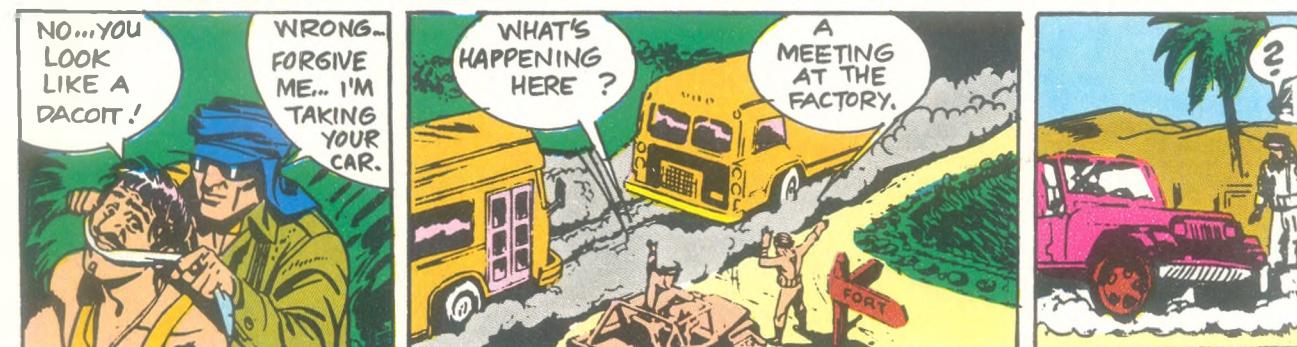


I HAVE
JUST
ONE WAY-
WAR.



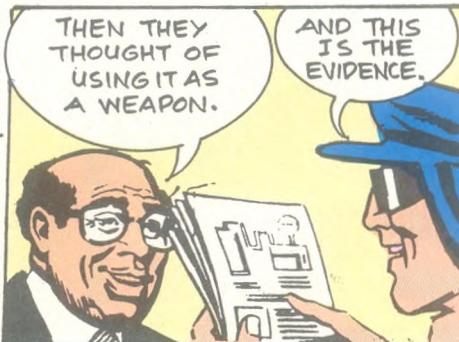
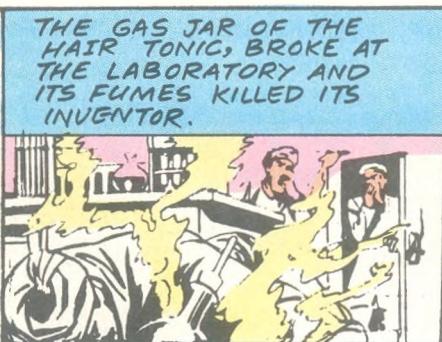
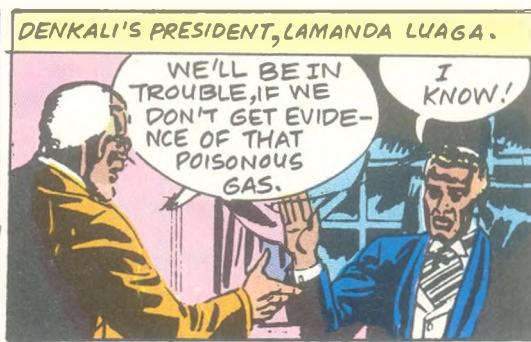
LAMANDA,
SINCE I'VE
GOT YOU INTO
THIS, I'LL
GET YOU
PROOF!

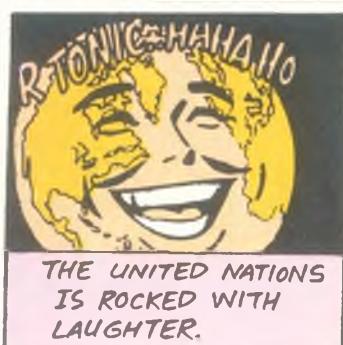






CONVERSATION WITH PHANTOM IN DISGUISE.





BEAU PEEP

WHAT'S THE
MATTER
PIERRE?

TOOTHACHE.

WELL, GO
TO THE DENTIST.
DON'T TELL ME
YOU'RE CHICKEN!

WHY NOT
COME WITH ME—
I'VE A COUPLE OF
LOOSE ONES IN
THE FRONT.

PIERRE, YOU REALLY
SHOULD GO TO THE
DENTIST.

NO!

WELL, YOU'LL JUST HAVE
TO DO SOMETHING TO
TAKE YOUR MIND
OFF THE PAIN.

THAT'S THE SPIRIT!
WE CAN FIGHT
THIS THING
TOGETHER!

WELL, IF YOU WON'T
GO TO THE DENTIST,
PIERRE, LET ME
TAKE A LOOK.

HANG ON, I
THINK I'VE
SPOTTED
IT

WAARGH!

I THINK
WE MIGHT
JUST HAVE
FOUND IT.

THERE'S ONLY ONE
WAY TO GET RID OF
THIS BAD TOOTH—
HIT ME!

I CAN'T DO THAT...
I MEAN, IT WON'T
WORK... WHY NOT...

HIT
ME!

DON'T
KILL ME!

PIERRE'S STILL GOT
TOOTHACHE AND
HE WANTS ME TO
KNOCK OUT THE
BAD TOOTH.

WELL, I MIGHT AS
WELL DO IT NOW
WHEN HE DOESN'T
EXPECT IT.

YOU WERE RIGHT...
I'M GOING TO
THE DENTIS—

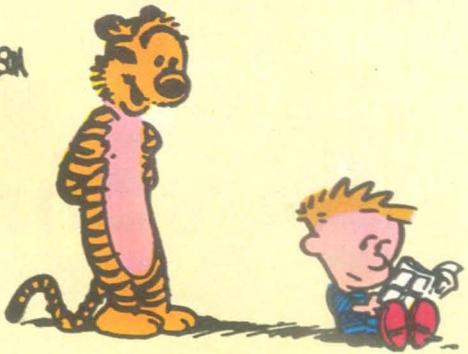
JUST THINK—WHILE
YOU'RE AT THE DENTIST
I'LL BE NEXT DOOR
IN INTENSIVE CARE!

SMACK!

Calvin and Hobbes

by
WENDELL

GUESS WHAT'S SHORT AND
UGLY AND WET ALL OVER!
...GIVE UP?



THE ANSWER HAD BETTER NOT
BE WHAT I THINK IT IS...



GALVIN!



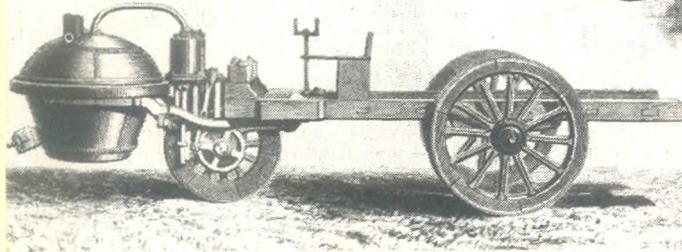
6-23



Cars through the Years

In 1770

Nicolas Joseph Cugnot of France successfully operated a three-wheeled steam-powered vehicle.



In 1860

Jean Joseph Etienne Lenoir of France developed an internal-combustion engine fuelled by coal gas.



In 1865

Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz of Germany developed successful petrol engines of the type used today.



Henry Ford's first experimental car

Since they originated in the late 1800s, motor cars have changed and developed in response to consumer wishes, economic conditions, and advancing technology. The first vehicles looked like carriages with engines mounted underneath, because this was the style to which people were accustomed. By 1910, however, features like the front-mounted engine had been established, giving the car a look that was all its own. As public demand for cars increased, the vehicles became more stylized.

The 1920s and 1930s saw the appearance of the sleek, individually designed luxury vehicles called the "classic cars." Various oil shortages were reflected in the fuel-efficient cars made in the 1970s and 1980s. Current mass-produced designs continue to reflect motorists' desire for economy, although markets exist for many more expensive types of car.

In 1887

Magnus Volk of Brighton, England, built the first electric car.

In 1893

Horseless Carriage



The original "horseless carriage" was introduced in 1893 by the brothers Charles and Frank Duryea. It was America's first internal-combustion motor car, and was followed by Henry Ford's first experimental car that same year.

MILLENNIUM SPECIAL CAR AND BIKE

Cars through the Years



CITROËN 2 CV (1948) ▲

Designed in 1935 under the code name TPV (toute petite voiture, meaning "tiny car"), the 2CV became very popular because it was robust and inexpensive. It was manufactured until January 1990

▲ Gullwing

Powerful high-performance cars such as this 1957 Mercedes-Benz 300SL were built on compact and stylized lines. Also called the Gullwing because its doors open upwards into the shape of a gull's wings, the 300SL was capable of 230 km/h (144 mph), its on-road performance matching its racing ability.

El Dorado

This 1957 Cadillac El Dorado convertible epitomizes classic American cars. Tail fins were a popular feature of car design. Although they did nothing for the performance of the vehicle, consumers loved the look, and demanded fins of increasing size until the 1960s.



VW Beetle

For many years few modifications were made in the design of Volkswagen's classic small car. The name "Volkswagen" means "car for the people," and the car served at least two important consumer needs. The rear-mounted engine and small, rounded, beetle-like shape represented an appealing combination of looks and economy that remained popular for more than four decades.



Cars through the Years



Silver Ghost

One of the highest-rated early luxury cars, the 1909 Rolls Royce Silver Ghost featured a quiet 6-cylinder engine, leather interior, folding windscreens and bonnet, and an aluminium body. Generally driven by chauffeurs, the emphasis of the luxury car was on comfort and style rather than speed.

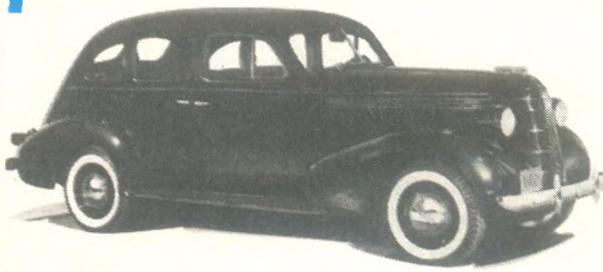


Phaeton

Cars of the 1920s exhibited such design refinements as balloon tyres, pressed-steel wheels, and four-wheel brakes. Although assembly lines (which originated with Henry Ford in 1908) continued to bring down the price of cars, many at this time were one-off vintage models, made to individual specifications. The 1929 Graham Paige DC Phaeton featured an 8-cylinder engine and an aluminium body.

Grégoire Front-Wheel Drive (1911)

This front-wheel-drive car was the most famous model produced by the firm Grégoire, a company located on the outskirts of Paris at the beginning of the 20th century.



De Luxe Saloon

The roomy interior and rear-hinged back door of this 1937 Pontiac De Luxe saloon car represent a move towards a car suited to the needs of families. With these consumers in mind, cars were designed to be convenient, reliable, and relatively inexpensive. Vehicles in the 1930s were generally less boxy and more streamlined than their predecessors.



Studebaker

This 1940 Studebaker Champion two-door saloon was designed by Raymond Loewy and built by Studebaker craftsmen. Features emerging in the 1940s included automatic transmission, sealed-beam headlights, and tubeless tyres.



Cars through the Years

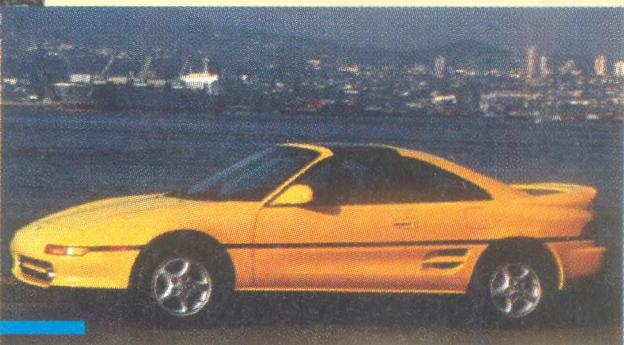


Mustang

More than 100,000 Ford Mustangs were sold during the first four months the model was on the market in 1964, making it Ford's best early sales success since the introduction of the Model T. A high-performance vehicle, the Mustang's popular characteristics included a small, fast design, excellent handling, a powerful engine, and a distinctive appearance.

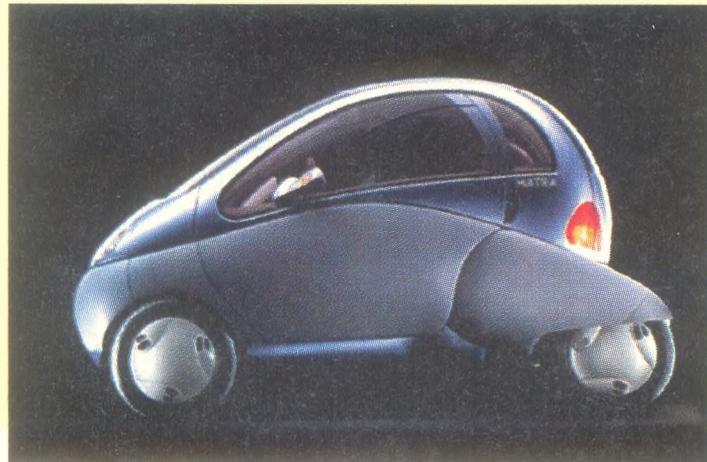
MR-2 TURBO

Modern cars like the Japanese 1992 MR2 Turbo T-bar Toyota are generally light, aerodynamically shaped, and compact. Japanese imports have had a profound impact on the motor industries of Europe and the United States. Generally reliable and inexpensive, these cars have offered competition that has resulted in the disappearance of some Western manufacturers.



Electric Car: The ZOOM

Among electric cars, the vehicle ZOOM(c), a prototype electric car for city use, contains many technological innovations, including a variable wheelbase. Designed and built by MATRA AUTOMOBILE(c), ZOOM(c) received public attention at its introduction in 1992



2000



BMW 3 Series Car

This 1997 model BMW M-3 is typical of the kind of high-specification car that is the dominant product of European manufacturers such as BMW, Mercedes-Benz, Saab, and Rover. Large-scale sales of such cars are made possible through the company car system, in which companies buy large numbers at a discount for the use of their staff.

MILLENNIUM SPECIAL

Sports



HISTORY OF OLYMPICS

The first modern games, held in April 1896, attracted athletes from Great Britain, the United States, and 11 other nations. Only 42 events in 9 sports were scheduled for these games.

The second Summer Olympics (1900) took place in Paris, France. St Louis, United States, was the site of the games in 1904. (A special Olympic competition, not of the regular cycle, was held in Athens, Greece, in 1906.) Subsequent sites were London, Great Britain (1908); Stockholm, Sweden (1912); Antwerp, Belgium (1920); Paris, France (1924);

Amsterdam, Netherlands (1928); Los Angeles, United States (1932); Berlin, Germany (1936); London, Great Britain (1948); Helsinki, Finland (1952); Melbourne, Australia (1956); Rome, Italy (1960); Tokyo, Japan (1964); Mexico City, Mexico (1968); Munich, Germany (1972); Montreal, Canada (1976); Moscow, Russia (1980); Los Angeles, United States (1984); Seoul, South Korea (1988); Barcelona, Spain (1992); and Atlanta, United States (1996). The Olympic Games scheduled for Berlin in 1916 were



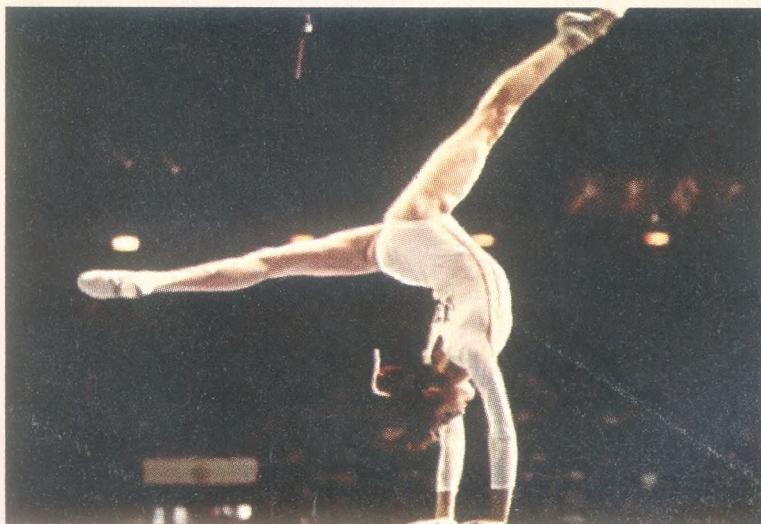
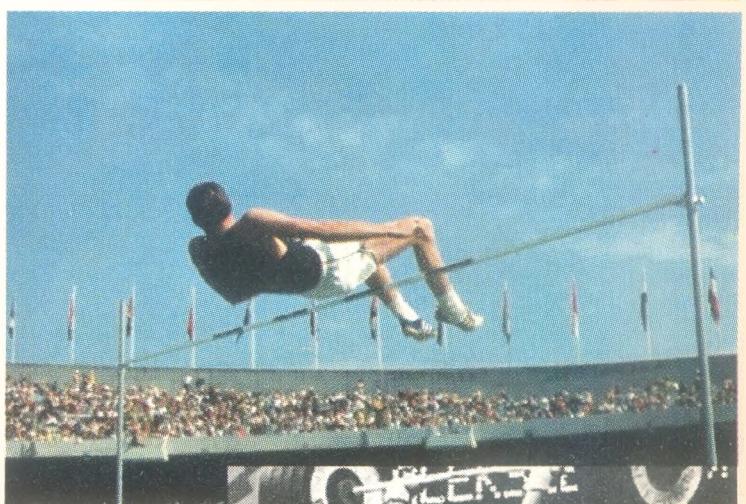
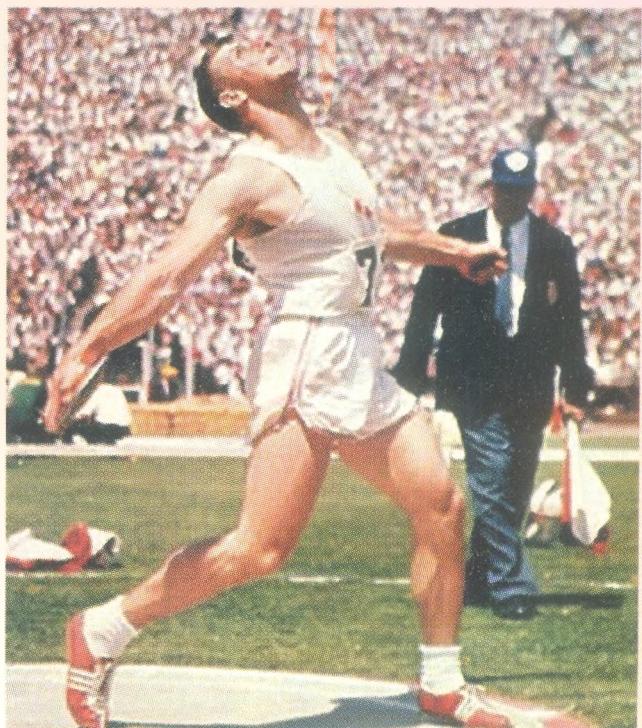
cancelled because of World War I; those scheduled for 1940 and 1944 were cancelled because of World War II.

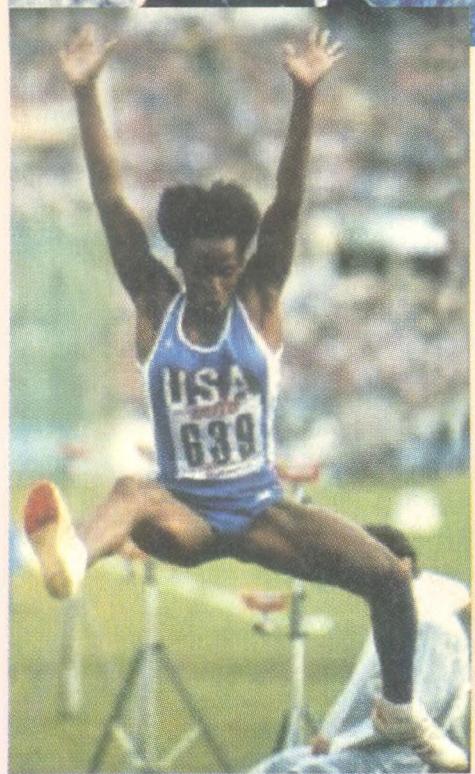
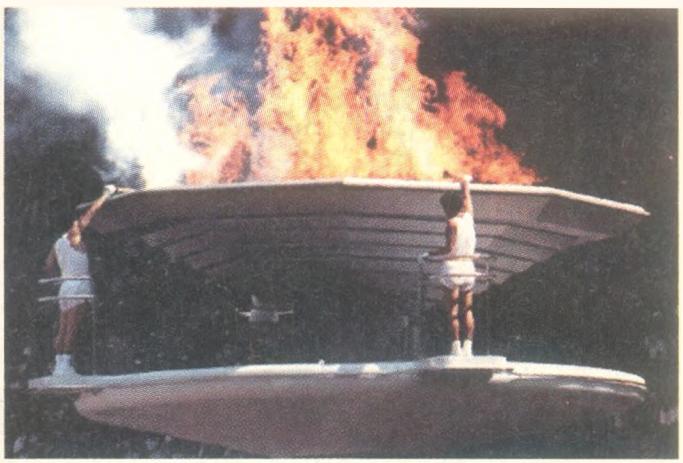
Political contentions have increasingly interfered with an avowed aim of the modern Olympics, that of fostering international amity. In the 1936

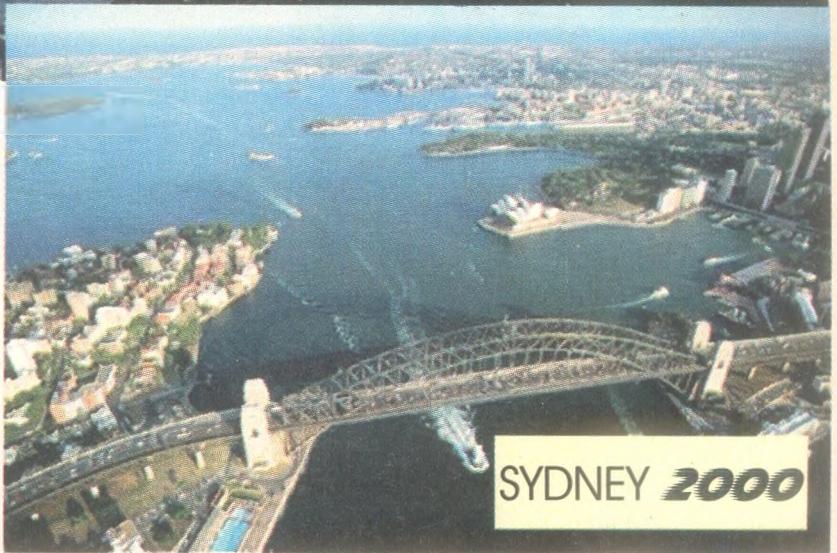
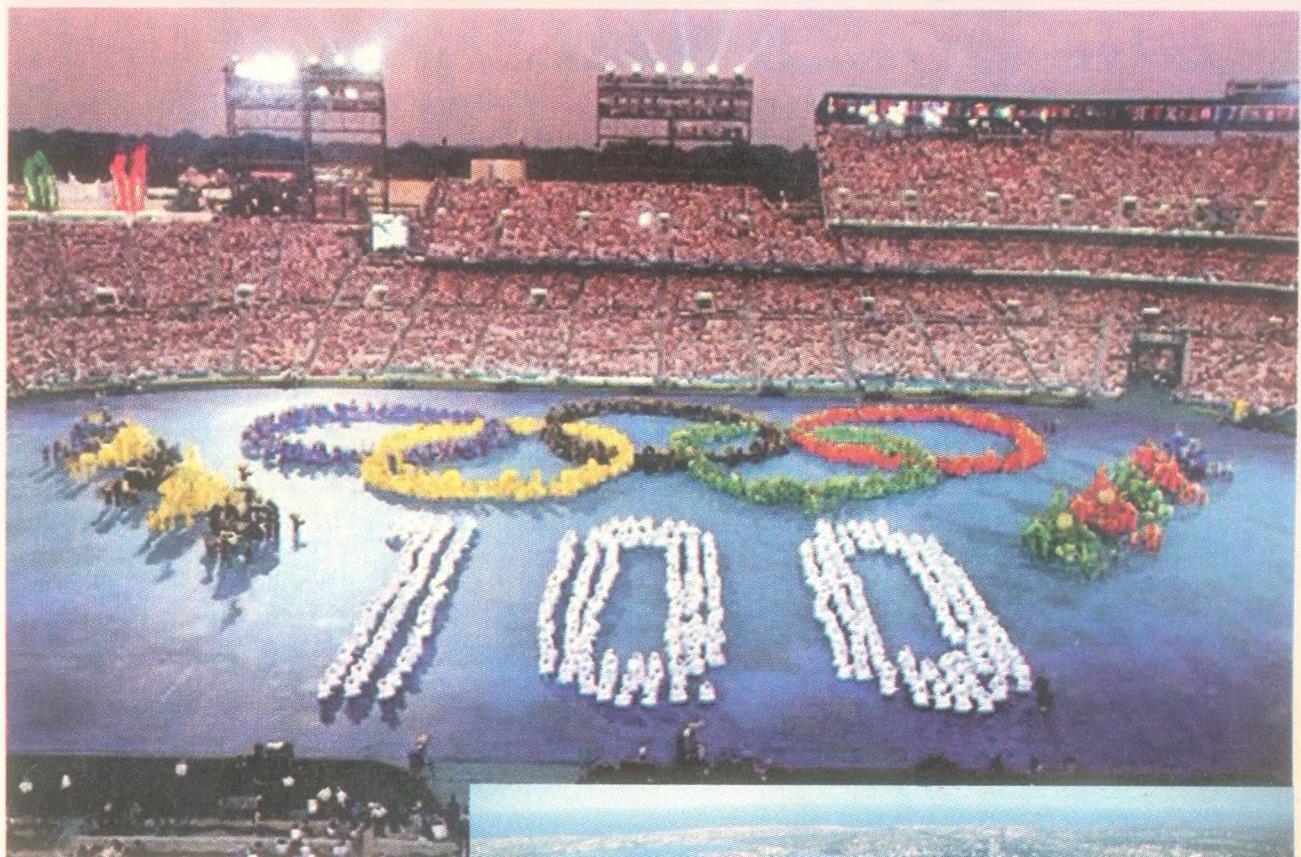


Berlin Olympics Adolf Hitler refused to recognize the achievements of Jesse Owens, a black American who won four gold medals. The 1972 games, held in Munich, West Germany (now part of the united Federal Republic of Germany), were marked by a tragedy growing out of political conditions in the Middle East. Members of an Arab guerrilla organization killed two Israeli athletes and took nine hostages, who were later killed, along with five of the guerrillas and a West German policeman, in a gun battle with police at a Munich airport. Olympic activities were suspended for a day to hold memorial services for the murdered Israeli athletes. Political issues also marred the 1976 games, held in Montreal, Canada. The host Canadian government refused to allow the Taiwanese team to carry its flag or have its national anthem played at the games. The Taiwanese thereupon withdrew. A second issue involved most of the black African nations. They demanded that New Zealand be excluded from the Olympics because one of its rugby teams had recently played in South Africa, whose racial policies these black African nations opposed. When their demand was refused, 31 nations withdrew their teams from the competition in support of the black African nations.

The United States, after much debate, withdrew from the 1980 games held in Moscow, in the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), in protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. About 64 other nations also boycotted the 1980 games. The USSR, citing doubts about security measures, withdrew from the 1984 games in Los Angeles; 15 other nations followed suit. Record 160 nations participated in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea; the only political controversy at these games centered around North Korea's unsuccessful bid to serve as co-host. The 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, Spain, reflected a changed political landscape: the 172 participating nations and territories included







the Unified Team (with athletes from Russia and 11 other former Soviet republics), a re-united Germany, and South Africa, which was allowed to compete for the first time since 1960. The 1996

Olympics in Atlanta, United States was also known as the Centennial Games: 197 nations took part in the largest Olympic Games so far.

After the games of 1904, which had little international significance because most of the contestants were from the United States, more and more nations have entered teams in the Olympics. The total number of participating athletes has also grown, from the 285 who competed at Athens in 1896 to the approximately 10,800 who competed in Atlanta in 1996. At the same time, the Olympic trials, elimination games conducted every four years under the auspices of the various national Olympic committees, have become increasingly important in amateur athletics.

COMIC WORLD MILLENNIUM QUIZ 1000-2000

1. Who sent the first transatlantic wireless radio message?

- A: Guillermo Marconi
- B: Laurie
- C: Turkeygrandma
- D: Theodore Roosevelt

2. What was The Great Train Robbery?

- A: a book
- B: an actual train robbery
- C: a movie

3. Who was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize?

- A: Nicole Marie Antoinette Krantz
- B: Marie Curie
- C: Gertrude Ederle

4. When was the first flight of the Wright brothers' biplane in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina?

- A: November 4, 1907
- B: August 8, 1905
- C: December 17, 1903

5. Why were the first t-shirts made in 1942?

- A: for farmers in the Midwest
- B: for Hollywood movies
- C: for US sailors

6. What piece of clothing caused a shock in 1946?

- A: the girdle
- B: the bikini
- C: tank tops

7. What was tested over Eniwetok Atoll in the South Pacific in 1952?

- A: a hydrogen bomb
- B: an atomic bomb
- C: a "SMART" bomb



8. What famous restaurant began selling franchises in 1955?

- A: Burger King
- B: McDonald's
- C: Pizza Hut



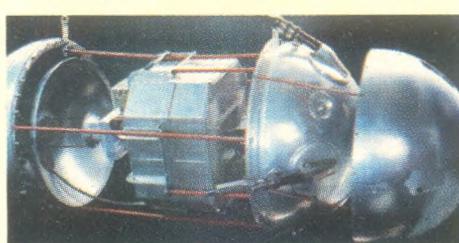
9. Who launched the first artificial satellite in 1957?

- A: The National Aeronautical Space Agency
- B: The Soviet Union

- C: The United States

10. What was the dance craze of 1960-1?

- A: the Twist
- B: the Mashed Potato
- C: the Swim



11. Who were the "Fab Four" in 1964?

- A: The Platters
- B: The Beatles
- C: The Rolling Stones

12. Who was the second man to walk on the moon in 1969?

- A: Neil Armstrong
- B: Edwin Aldrin
- C: Michael Collins

13. What country celebrated its 200th birthday in 1976?

- A: France
- B: America
- C: Brazil

14. Where was the world's first test tube baby born?

- A: New York City, New York
- B: Paris, France
- C: Manchester, England





1000-2000



15. What was the game challenge of 1979?

- A: Rubik's Cube
- B: Twister
- C: Chess

16. What virus was discovered in 1983?

- A: Mumps
- B: smallpox
- C: HIV

17. What worldwide ban was established in 1986?

- A: a ban on tuna/dolphin harvesting
- B: a ban on commercial whaling
- C: a ban on nuclear arms production

18. What barrier was torn down in November of 1989?

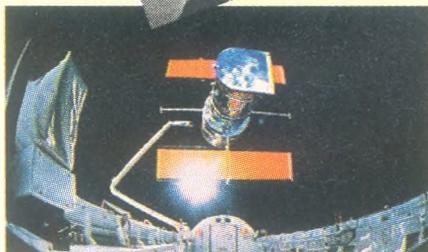
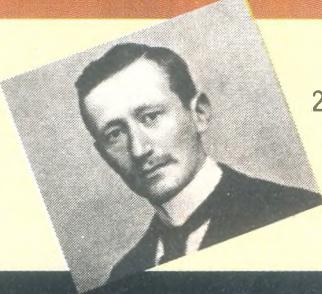
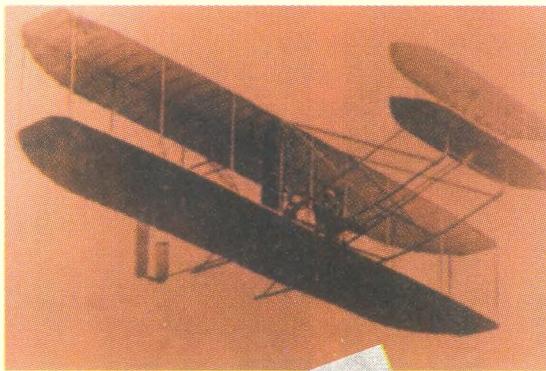
- A: the Berlin Wall
- B: the SALT treaty
- C: Hadrian's Wall

19. Where was the Hubble telescope set up in 1990?

- A: 385 miles above the earth
- B: on top of Mount Everest
- C: on Antarctica

20. When was the term "surfing the net" coined?

- A: 1990
- B: 1994
- C: 1992



21. What was the name of the first sheep cloned in 1996?

- A: Cookie
- B: Dolly
- C: Suzanne

22. Which famous person died as a result of an automobile accident in 1997?

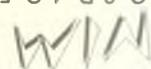
- A: Cheryl, Duchess of Glade
- B: Jennifer, Duchess of Cottage
- C: Diana, Princess of Wales

23. What is the estimated world population by 2050?

- A: 8.9 billion
- B: 15.6 billion
- C: 7.4 billion



22-C, 23-A,
15-A, 16-C, 17-B, 18-A, 19-A, 20-C, 21-B,
8-B, 9-B, 10-A, 11-B, 12-B, 13-B, 14-C,
ANSWER: 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-C, 5-C, 6-B, 7-A,



2000 Fabulous Prizes

Millennium question of the month
Who were the first men to reach the summit of Mt. Everest in 1953?



Send your entry to:

COMIC WORLD

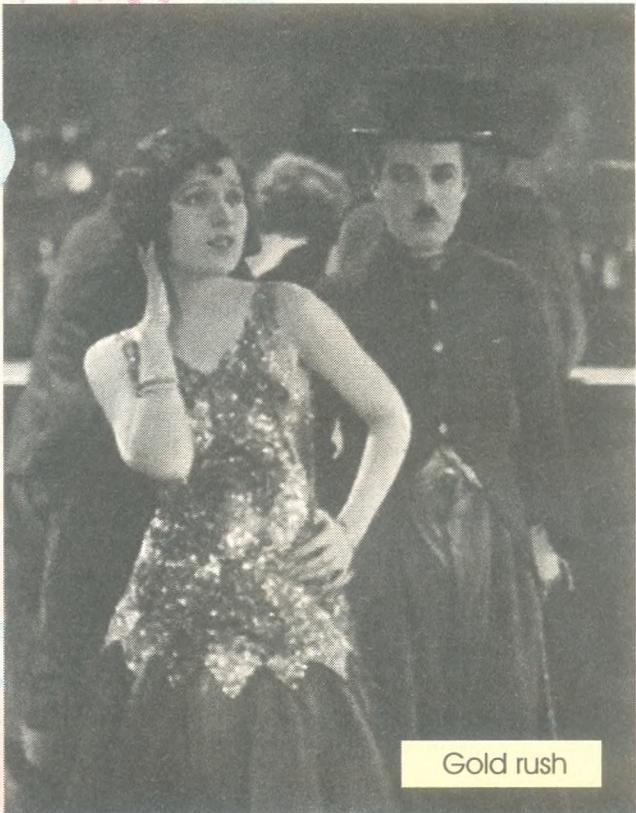
257, Dariba Kalan, Delhi-6

Name..... Age.....

Address.....

HOLLYWOOD 2000

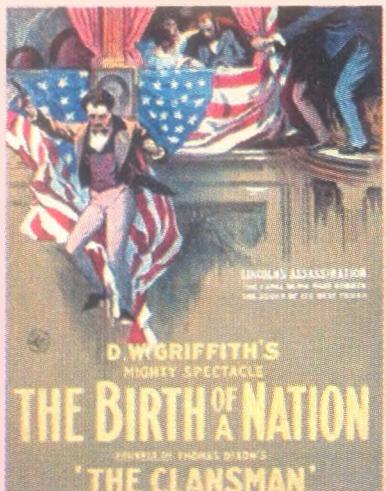
MILLENNIUM SPECIAL CINEMA THROUGH THE YEARS

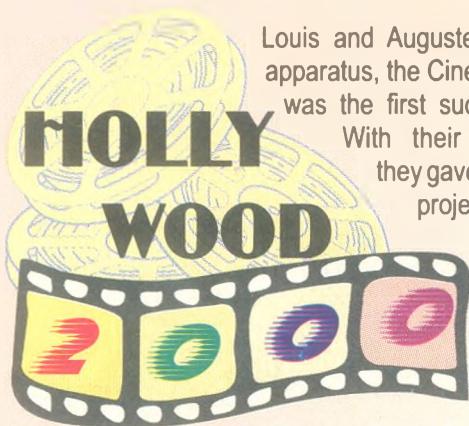


The Beginning of Cinema

As a result of the work of Etienne-Jules Marey and Eadweard Muybridge, many researchers in the late 19th century realised that films as they are known today were a practical possibility, but the first to design a fully successful apparatus was W. K. L. Dickson, working under the direction

of Thomas Alva Edison. The results of this work were first shown in public in 1893. It was not a commercial success in this form, and left the way free for the Lumière brothers,





Louis and Auguste, to perfect their apparatus, the Cinematographe. This was the first successful projector.

With their Cinematographe they gave the first show of projected pictures to an audience in Paris in December 1895.

Early Cinema

The earliest films showed just one scene, which ran for about a minute. A. Smith invented the basic technique of breaking a filmed scene down into a number of shots taken from different camera positions in his films *Grandma's Reading Glass* (1900), *As Seen Through a Telescope* (1901), and *The Little Doctors* (1901).

The Nickelodeon Boom

In the early period, prints of films were sold outright by length, at so much per foot, through specialist film sales organisations to the showmen who exhibited them as items on a variety bill, or who travelled the countryside showing them in tent theatres. There were no permanent theatres

dedicated solely to showing films.

The Feature Film

European filmmakers led the way towards longer films lasting several reels. The most notable of these were the Italian films dealing with subjects from Greek and Roman antiquity, such as *La Caduta di Troia* (1910); *The Fall of Troy*, and *Cabiria* (1914), both made by Giovanni Pastrone. *The Birth of a Nation* proved an immense commercial success in 1915.



Safety Last

Business Developments

During World War I Hollywood became the major centre for production, almost completely displacing the studios around New York.

Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and D. W. Griffith joined together in 1919 to form their own company, United Artists.



Wizard of the Oz

American Silent Cinema of the Late 1920s
The most popular comedian of the 1920s was Harold Lloyd. Tom Mix, Douglas Fairbanks, and Mary Pickford continued as top stars, but others with a more up-to-date persona, such as Norma Talmadge, Rudolph Valentino, Gloria Swanson, and Colleen Moore, had more appeal to the general public.

The Coming of Sound

Practical systems for synchronising recorded sound with films had been demonstrated from the early 1920s, when good electronic amplifiers became available, but it was only in 1926 that Warner Bros. introduced them.

By the late 1930s, the major technical development was the first realisation of a successful system of full-colour cinematography-Technicolor. This was used in live action



Elizabeth Taylor 1960



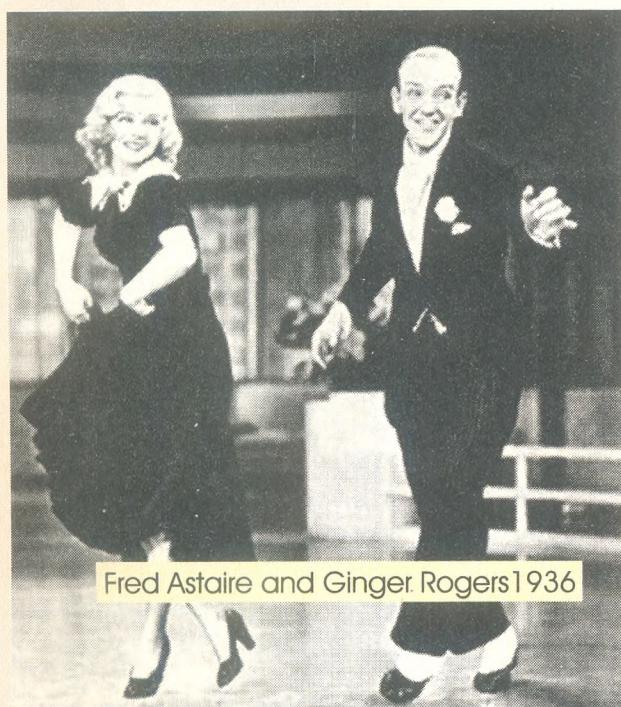
2001-A space odyssey



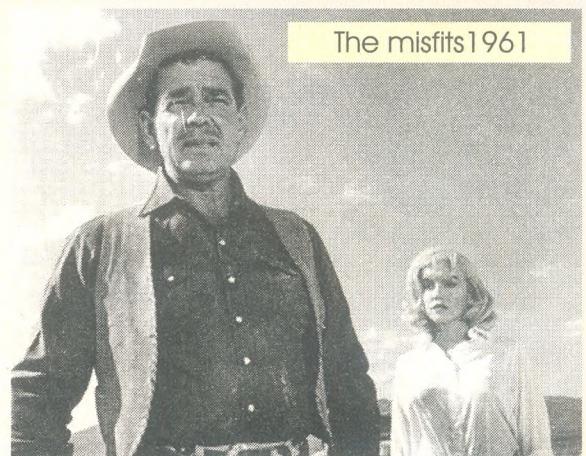
Citizen Kane



A night at the opera



Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers 1936



The misfits 1961



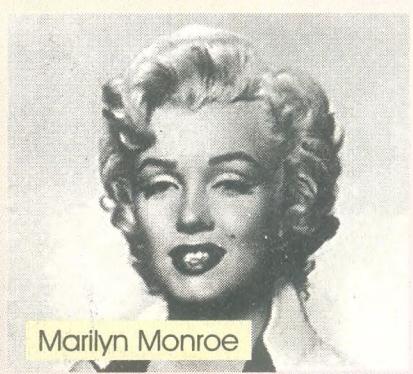
Cat on a hot tin roof



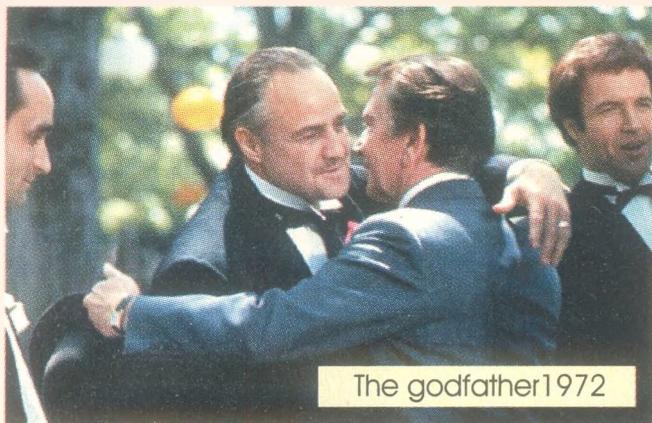
Gloria Swanson



Rudolph Valentino



Marilyn Monroe



The godfather 1972

The 1970s to the Present

The main new trend in the bulk of ordinary Hollywood production from the 1970s onward was an increasing number of extremely expensive, all-action pictures, many of them on science-fiction subjects. In these, special effects played a bigger part than ever before. The trend was partly begun by George Lucas with *Star Wars* (1977), but by far the most commercially successful film-maker in this area is Steven Spielberg, whose films such as *Jurassic Park* heralded a new form of cinema. The other major innovation has been the use of computer animation for the production of special effects.

Star wars 1977

filming from 1934, but mainly only in very special productions such as *Gone With the Wind* (1939), because of its cost.

Film Production in the 1940s and 1950s

Orson Welles saw the greatest innovations in *Citizen Kane* (1941). Eastman Color and other colour systems based on Agfacolor, from 1951 onward gradually replaced the Technicolor process.

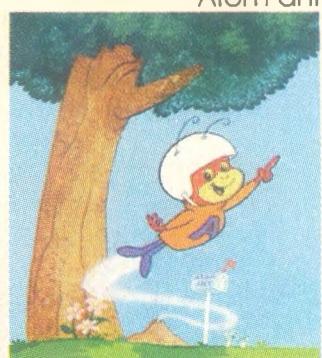
The 1960s

All over the world the proportion of the young population in higher education increased, and the studios produced many films aimed at this audience alone. Typical examples of this are *You're a Big Boy Now* (1967) by Francis Ford Coppola and Brian De Palma's *Greetings* (1968).

Jurassic park 1993

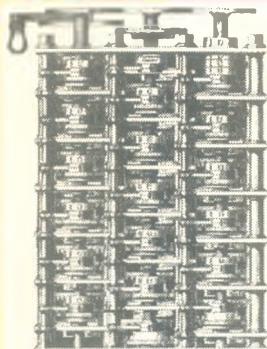


Atom ant



MILLENNIUM SPECIAL 2000

CRISPY CHIPS



each other by advancing the wheels by a correct number of teeth. In the 1670s the German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz improved on this machine by devising one that could also multiply.

The French inventor Joseph Marie Jacquard, in designing an automatic loom, used thin, perforated wooden boards to control the weaving of complicated designs. During the 1880s the American statistician Herman Hollerith conceived the idea of using perforated cards, similar to Jacquard's boards, for processing data. Employing a system that passed punched cards over electrical contacts, he was able to compile statistical information for the 1890 United States census.

Also in the 19th century, the British mathematician and inventor Charles Babbage worked out the principles of the modern digital computer. He conceived a number of machines, such as the Difference Engine, that were designed to handle complicated mathematical problems. Many historians consider Babbage and his associate, the mathematician Augusta Ada Byron, Countess of Lovelace, the true pioneers of the modern digital computer. One of

Babbage's designs, the Analytical Engine, had many features of a modern computer.

Analogue computers began to be built in the late 19th century. Early models

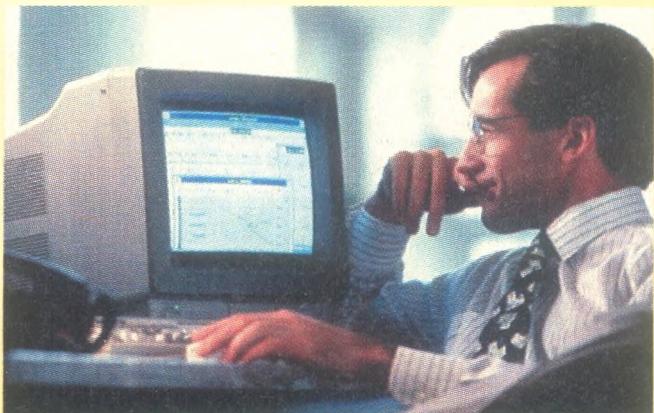
The first adding machine, a precursor of the digital computer, was devised in 1642 by the French scientist, mathematician, and philosopher Blaise Pascal. This device employed a series of ten-toothed wheels, each tooth representing a digit from 0 to 9. The wheels were connected so that numbers could be added to

calculated by means of rotating shafts and gears. Lord Kelvin built a mechanical tide predictor that was a specialised analogue computer. During World Wars I and II, mechanical and, later, electrical analogue computing systems were used as torpedo course predictors in submarines and as bombsight controllers in aircraft.

During World War II a team of scientists and mathematicians, working at Bletchley Park, north of London, created one of the first all-electronic digital computers, Colossus, which incorporated 1,500 vacuum tubes. It was used successfully to crack German radio messages enciphered in the Enigma code.

In the United States, a prototype electronic machine had been built as early as 1939 by John Atanasoff and Clifford Berry at Iowa State College. But it was soon overshadowed by the development of the Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer (ENIAC) in 1945. ENIAC was granted a patent, which was overturned decades later, in 1973, when the machine was revealed to have incorporated principles first used in the Atanasoff-Berry Computer (ABC).

ENIAC contained 18,000 vacuum tubes and had a speed of several hundred multiplications per minute, but originally its program was wired into the processor and had to be manually altered. Later machines were built with program





storage, based on the ideas of the Hungarian American mathematician John von Neumann. The instructions, like the data, were stored within a "memory", freeing the computer from the speed limitations of the paper tape reader during execution and permitting problems to be solved without rewiring the computer.

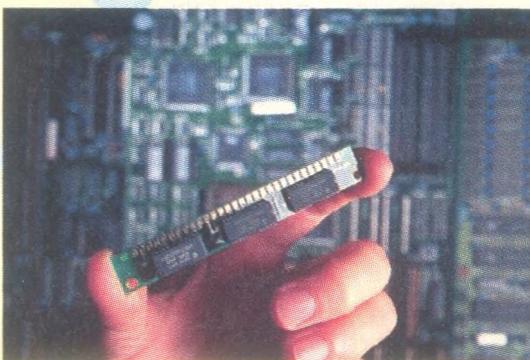
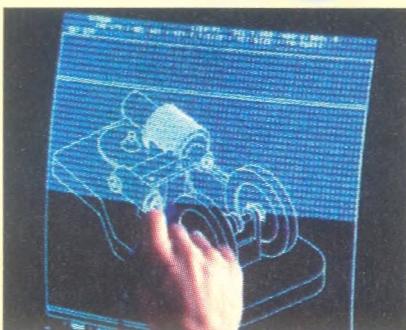
The use of the transistor in computers in the late 1950s marked the advent of smaller, faster, and more versatile logical elements than were possible with vacuum tube machines. Because transistors use much less power and have a much longer life, this development alone was responsible for the improved machines called second-generation computers. Components became smaller, as did inter-component spacings, and the system became much less expensive to build.

Late in the 1960s the integrated circuit, or IC, was introduced, making it possible for many transistors to be fabricated on one silicon substrate, with interconnecting wires plated in place. The IC resulted in a further reduction in price, size, and failure rate. The

microprocessor became a reality in the mid 1970s with the introduction of the large-scale integrated (LSI) circuit and, later, the very large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuit (microchip), with many thousands of interconnected transistors etched into a single silicon substrate.

Computers in the 1970s were generally able to handle eight switches at a time. That is, they could deal with eight binary digits, or bits, of data, at every cycle. A group of eight bits is called a byte, each byte containing 256 possible patterns of ONs and OFFs (or 1s and 0s).

The development of processors that can handle 16, 32, and 64 bits of data at a time has increased the speed of computers. The complete collection of recognisable patterns the total list of operations of which a computer is capable is called its instruction set. Both factors the number



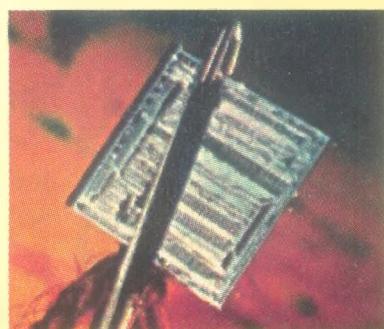
of bits that can be handled at one time, and the size of instruction sets continue to increase with the ongoing development of modern digital computers.

Modern digital computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size. Nevertheless, they can be divided into several categories on the basis of cost and performance: the personal computer or microcomputer, a relatively low cost machine, usually of desk top size (though "laptops" are small enough to fit in a briefcase, and "palmtops" can fit into a pocket); the workstation, a microcomputer with enhanced graphics and communications capabilities that make it especially useful for office work; the minicomputer, generally too expensive for personal use, with capabilities suited to a business, school, or laboratory; and the mainframe computer, a large, expensive machine with the capability of serving the needs of major business enterprises, government departments, scientific research establishments, or the like (the largest and fastest of these are called supercomputers).

One continuing trend in computer development is microminiaturization, the effort to compress more circuit elements into smaller and smaller chip space. Researchers are also trying to speed up circuitry functions through the use of superconductivity, the phenomenon of decreased electrical resistance observed in certain materials at very low temperatures.

The "fifth-generation" computers being developed aim at solving complex problems in ways that might eventually merit the description "creative". The ideal goal is the development of true artificial intelligence. One path actively being explored is parallel-processing computing, which uses many chips to perform several different tasks at the

same time. Parallel processing may eventually be able to duplicate to some degree the complex feedback, approximating, and assessing functions of human thought. One important parallel-processing approach is the neural network, which mimics the architecture of the nervous system. There is also a great deal of research into the possibility of "optical" computers-hardware that processes not pulses of electricity but much faster pulses of light.



1000-2000

A journey through millennium

1000

Leif Ericson is believed to have discovered Vinland (North America)
1026 Mahmud of Ghazni makes 17 forays into India crowning his plunder by the wanton destruction of the fabulously rich temple of Somnath in Gujrat

Construction begins on Jain temples at Mt. Abu, India

Earliest mention of Delhi

1054 supernova (the Crab Nebula) reported by Chinese

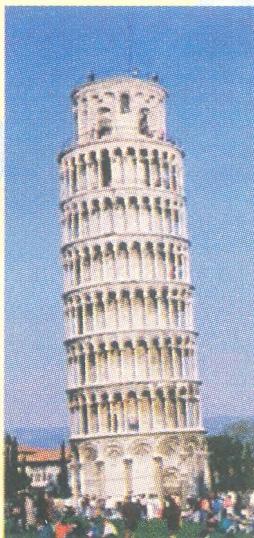


1078 Construction of the Tower of London begins
 Khajuraho and Lingaraj temples built in India



1100

1117 first reference to compass being used at sea (China)
 Arabs in Spain



1200

1206 Qutubuddin Aibec ascends the throne of Delhi and establishes the 'Slave' Dynasty

1210 The tallest minaret of the world, Qutub Minar

was built in Delhi
1236

Razia



of the glass mirror

1290 invention of spectacles

Advent of onion, tea, silk, porcelain and gunpowder in India



manufacture paper

Chinese develop first rockets

Chinese use explosives in warfare

1174 construction of Campanile of Pisa began, Leaning Tower

1192 Prithviraj Chouhan

defeated by Mohammad Ghori and Delhi passes into Turkish control

1193 indigo & brazilwood imported from India to England for dying

Nataraj- the image of Shiva as a dancer-destroyer conceptualised in south India

1600



English East India Co. founded



1665 Isaac Newton experiments with gravitation
1674 Shivaji assumes the title of Chhatrapati



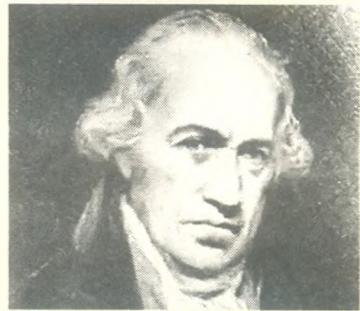
1680 the Dodo bird, becomes extinct
1690 Calcutta founded



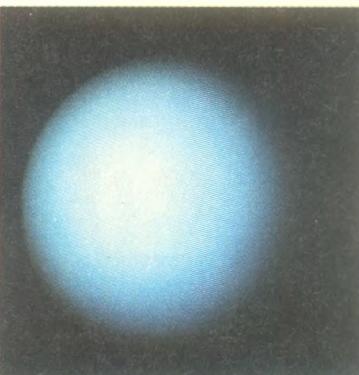
1698 Guru Gobind Singh founds Khalsa Panth

1700

1624 first English settlement in eastern India
1628 Taj Mahal, Agra, India begun
1744 1st recorded cricket match
1752 Benjamin Franklin invents lightning conductor
1766 Henry Cavendish discovers hydrogen less dense than air

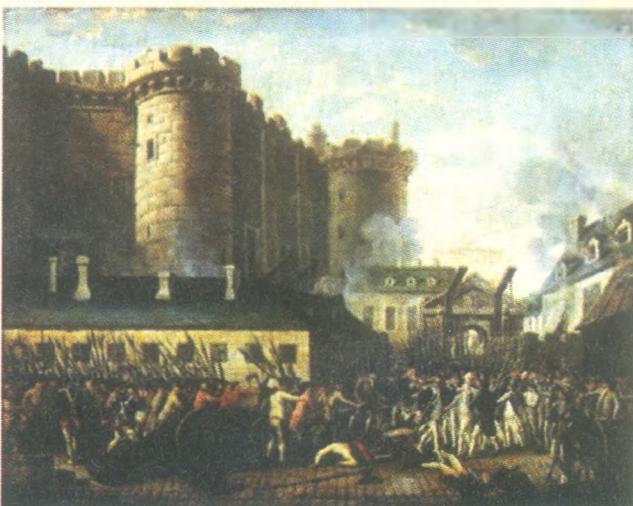


1775 James Watt invents steam engine



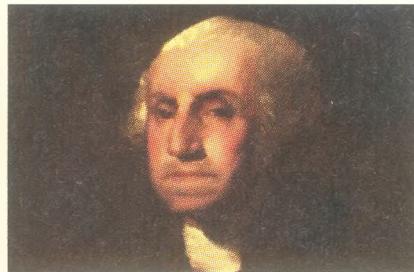
1781 Hershel discovers Uranus

1789 People of Paris storms the Bastille. French Revolution began

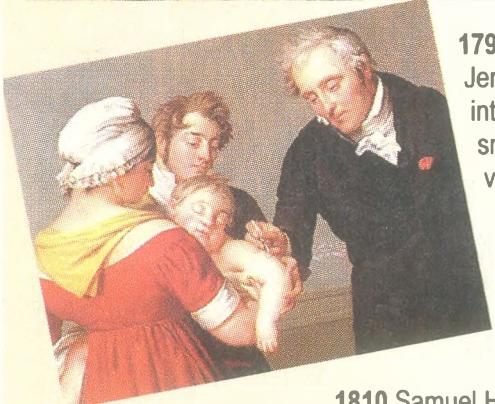


A journey through millennium

1789 Washington inaugurated as President of US



1795 Napoleon appointed commander-in-chief



1796 Edward Jenner introduces smallpox vaccine

1800

1808 source of Ganges River discovered

1810 Samuel Hahnemann

founds homeopathy

1815 Wellington defeats Napoleon at Waterloo and banished to St.Helena



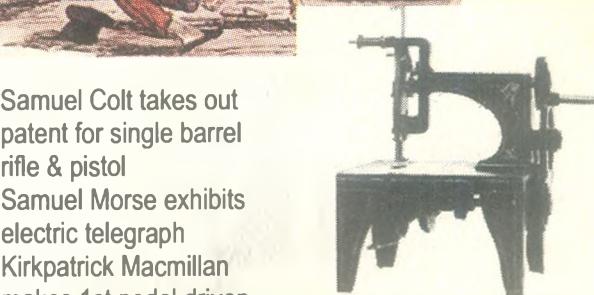
Charles Macintosh invents waterproof fabric
rugby football originates in England

1829 Louis Braille develops reading method for blind
cholera pandemic spreads from India to Russia and into Europe
1832 word "socialism" comes into use
Walter Hunt constructs first sewing machine

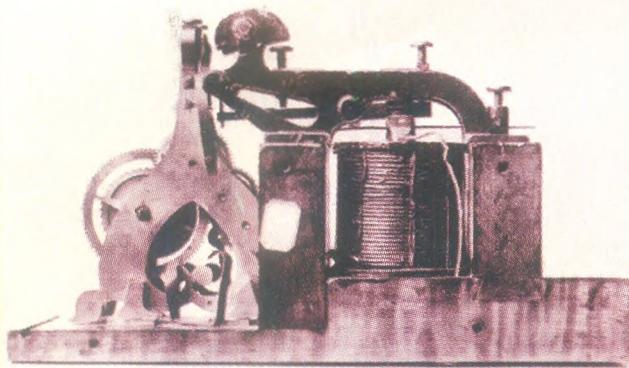


Samuel Colt takes out patent for single barrel rifle & pistol

Samuel Morse exhibits electric telegraph
Kirkpatrick Macmillan makes 1st pedal driven bicycle

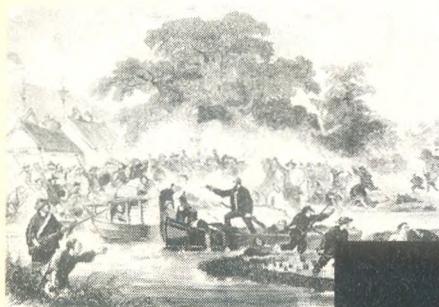


A journey through millennium



1832 Samuel Morse creates "Morse Code" for telegraph

1839 first
Opium War -
Britain & China
1846 Johann
Galle first
observation of
Neptune

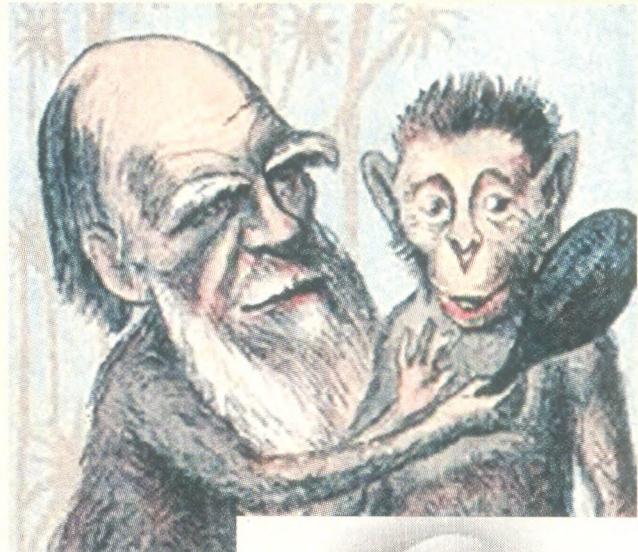


1851 1st double-decker bus
introduced

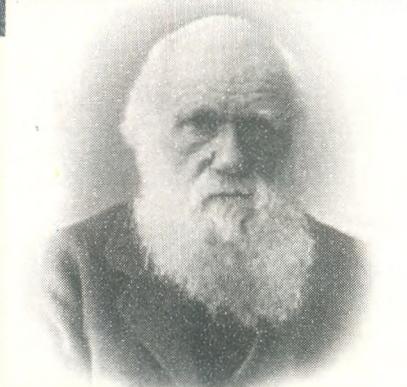


telegraph established in

India
1856
Neanderthal
skull found
near
Dusseldorf,
Germany



1857 Indian
mutiny against
British rule, Delhi
captured



Charles Darwin: "On the Origin of
Species by Natural Selection"
1866 Alfred Nobel invents dynamite
1873 famine in Bengal
color photography 1st developed
1877 Edison invents the phonograph



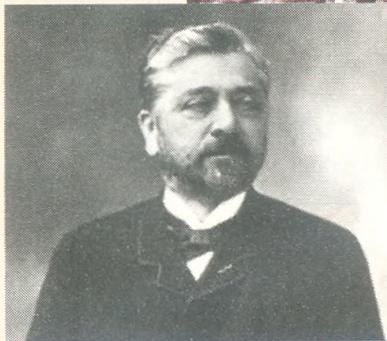
1885 Pasteur makes a rabies
vaccine

A journey through millennium

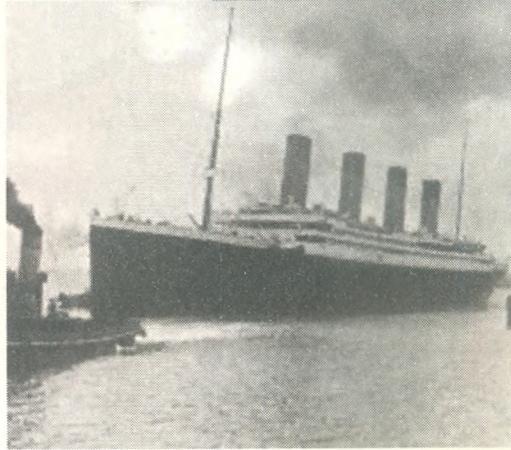
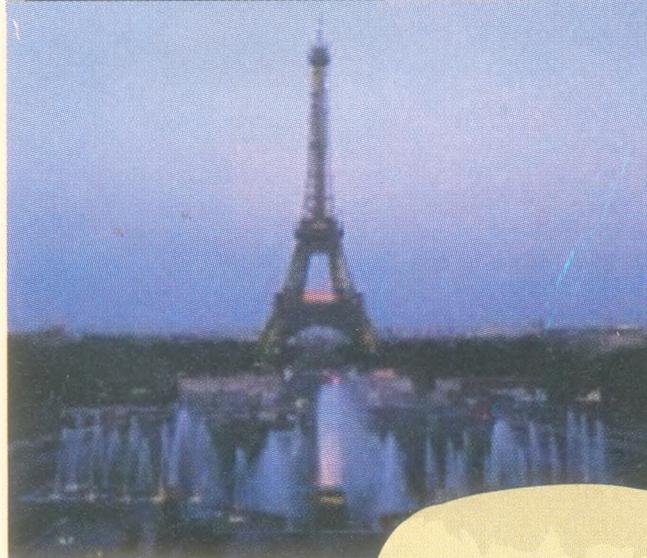
1888 Eastman
perfects
"Kodak" box
camera



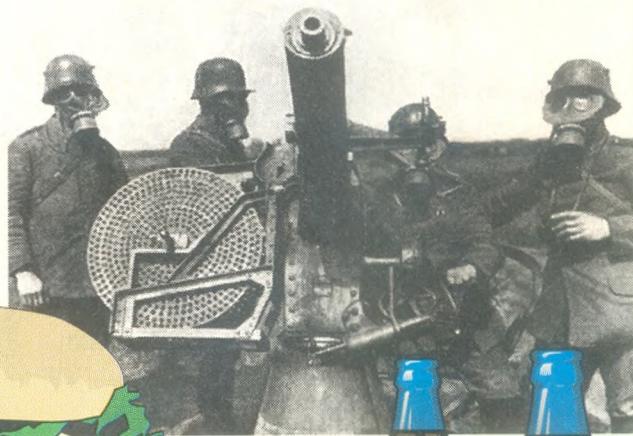
Banga-Banga
movement
1909 Peary
discovers
North Pole
1912 Titanic
sinks



1889 Alexander
Gustave Eiffel
designs the Eiffel
Tower



1914
WORLD
WAR I
begins

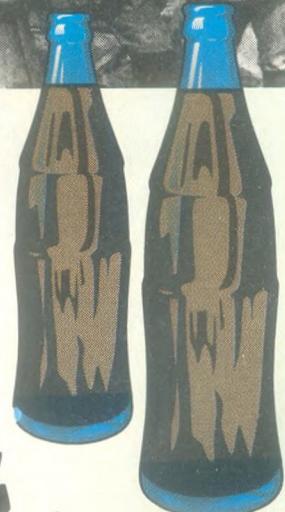


1900

1st Hamburger made
1904 Ice cream cone
makes debut



1916 Coca
Cola design
bottle
debuts



1905 10,000 die
in Indian
earthquake

A journey through
millennium

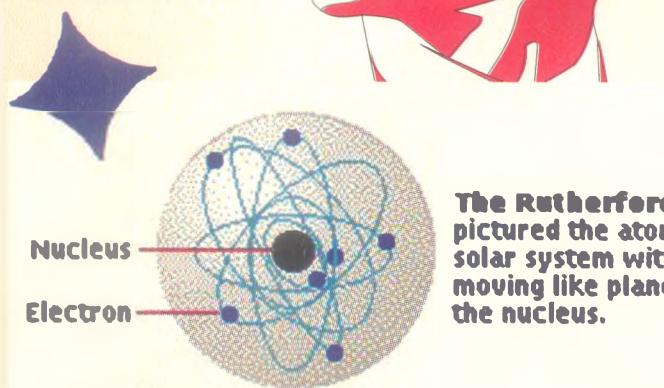


1917 Russian Revolution

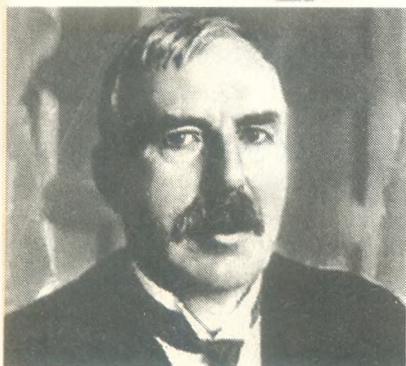


1930 Gandhi begins Dandi Yatra

1931 Comic Strip
Dick Tracy debuts
1933 Hitler
becomes
Chancellor



The Rutherford Model
pictured the atom as a miniature
solar system with the electrons
moving like planets around
the nucleus.



1919 Rutherford
splits the Atom

1927 Talking
movies are
introduced



1929 Stock
Market
Crashes
(Great
depression)

1934 Donald Duck arrives at Disney



1935 Uranium 235 is discovered



1938 Disney's Snow

White debuts

Superman comic

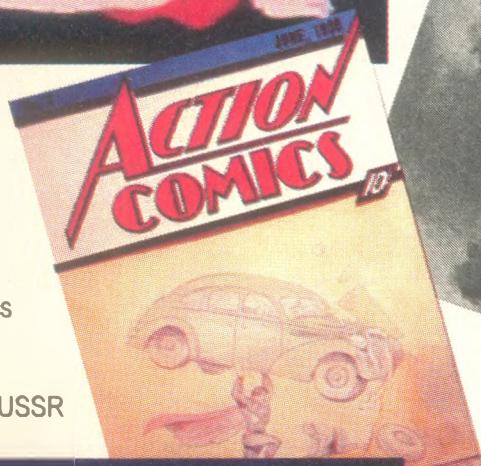
debuts

1939 WORLD WAR II
begins

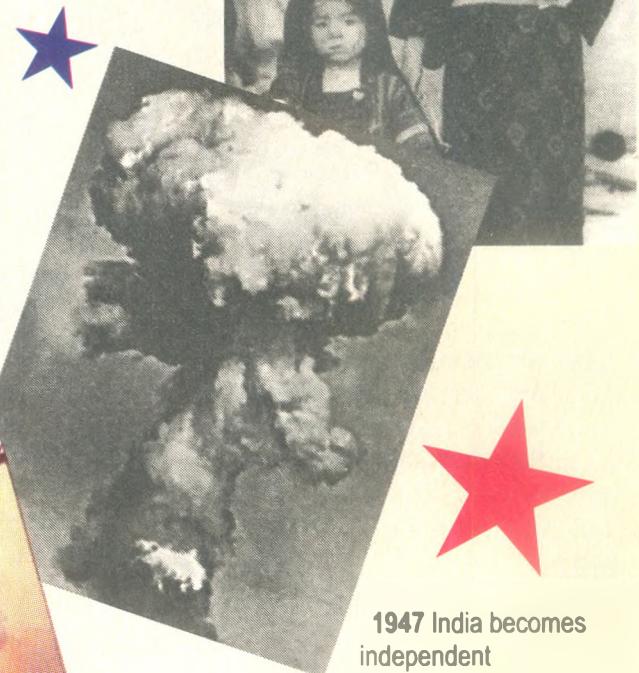
Batman debuts in comics

1940 First Blood Bank
opens

1941 Hitler invades the USSR



1942 1st T-
Shirts
manufactured
Quit India
Movement
1945 US drops
Atomic Bomb on
Japan



1947 India becomes
independent



Welcome New Millennium

Pen Friend

Arvand Gupta, Age: 21, H: Reading Comic World, penfriendship. Add: B-5/322 A, Avadh Garvi, Varanasi-221001.

Neelima Narang, Age: 18, H: Watching Cartoon Network, collecting butterflies, penfriendship. Add: D/o S.D. Narang, Onkar Medical Store, Bara Bazar, Dehradun U.P.

Sristi Mazumdar, Age: 16, H: Tennis, cycling, bursting crackers. Add: C/o Anirudh Mazumdar, 28/1-C, Elliot Road, Calcutta-700016

Kusum Talong, Age: 16, H: Dancing, painting, penfriendship. Add: Hemkutir, 22-13, K.N. Road, Tura, Meghalaya-794501

Vikrant Sidhe, Age: 18. H: Cricket, films, penfriendship. Add: B-35a, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi-110023



Smita Roy Majumdar, Age 16, H: Penfriendship, roaming, reading. Add: C/o S.R. Majumdar, Mani Enterprises, Bara Bazar, Shillong-793002 Meghalaya



Vishnu Maheshwari, Age: 20, H: English films, coin collection, penfriendship. Add: 174, Manas Nagar, Maholi Road, Mathura U.P.



Varsha Tiwari, Age: 17, H: Stamp collection, poetry, penfriendship. Add: D/o Sushil Tiwari, Tarun Niwas, Koyam Street, Mangor Hills, Vasco-de-gama, Goa-403802

PENFRIENDS COMIC WORLD

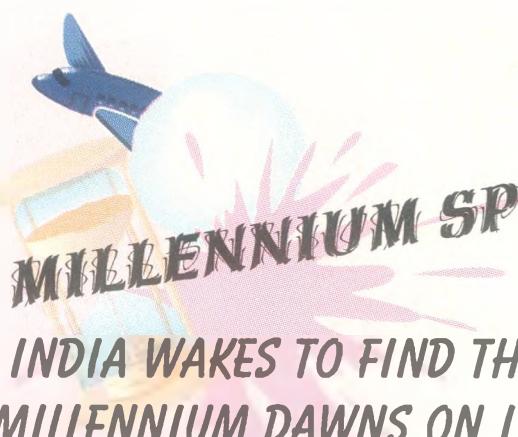
257, Dariba Kalan
Delhi-110006

I want to make Pen Friends.

I am sending a recent
photograph of myself and
Money Order for Rs.50/-

Name
Age; Sex :

Address :



INDIA WAKES TO FIND THE MILLENNIUM DAWNS ON ITS DOORSTEP

The first sunrise of the next millennium will not be out in the Pacific somewhere, but over a small tropical island in the far south of the Bay of Bengal.

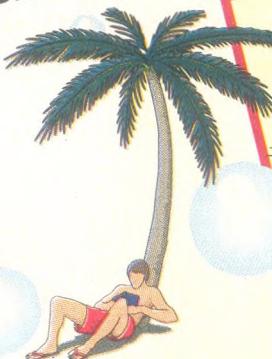
Elaborate plans were being made to attract people to Katchall island, which Greenwich Observatory has recognised as being the first place in the world where the sunrise of the new millennium will be.

Experts from Greenwich confirm that, if the millennium starts at zero hours GMT, the first sunrise must be where the Sun is rising at that precise moment. This encompasses half of a great circle running from eastern Russia through China, across the Bay of Bengal and on towards the Antarctic Circle. On the passage through the Bay of Bengal it alights, at precisely the right time, on the island of Katchall, in the Nicobar chain.

From Port Blair to Katchall is 230 nautical miles. India's director general of tourism, Ashok Pradha, said: "We have made arrangements for at least seven ships to sail to Katchall to bring visitors to have a look at the first



TOURISM



2000

sunrise of the millennium."

The ships are important because, although visitors will be able to see Katchall and the Sun's rays falling on it, they will not be allowed to disembark. Katchall is more than 12 miles in circumference and contains rubber plantations.

The British Lieutenant Blair sailed here in 1777, instructed to set up a penal colony, but was defeated by disease and lack of food and water. On the third attempt, in 1858, the colony was established, and Port Blair's only historical monument is the grim Cellular Jail, a classic panopticon (completed in 1905) where prisoners could be kept under constant surveillance.

Thousands of Indian freedom fighters suffered in the hideous conditions and many died. When the Japanese invaded in the Second World War they carried on the work.

Andaman's many tribal groups offer another diversion, including the Andamanese, exceptional in that they never discovered fire-making; and the Jarawa, who sing and dance at each full moon.





MIRROR MIRROR ON THE WALL

Now a-days, everybody is more conscious about fitness and beauty. This is the point where you won't just say 'I DON'T CARE : So, if anything is bothering you, write to us. Beauty consultant, Supama Trikha will tell you how to take care of it.



Supama Trikha

Q: I am an 18 year old girl and have certain queries regarding facials. Is regular facial good for the skin? If yes, then at what intervals should it be done. Do facials depend on ones skin type?

Madhu, Bangalore

Ans: Yes facials are good for the skin. Regular facials are beneficial, but at your age you should not get them done more than once a month provided you are following a regular skin care programme at home.

The usual idea salons have about giving facial is cleansing, a cream message, steaming and a face pack. Every skin type is different and therefore every face treatment given must be according to ones skin type. I come across so many women at the centre who insist that they have been having a cream message in spite of the fact that they have oily complexions for so many years. It is sad that even the so called professionals are often misleading.

It is important to first know you skin type and then go to a professional salon for advice on which face treatment to follow.

Q: I am 17 years old. Though I apply a pack of henna and amla regularly on my hair, I have not been able to get rid of the lice completely. I have tried Lice and Medicare, but to no avail. Please suggest a way of getting rid of the problem.

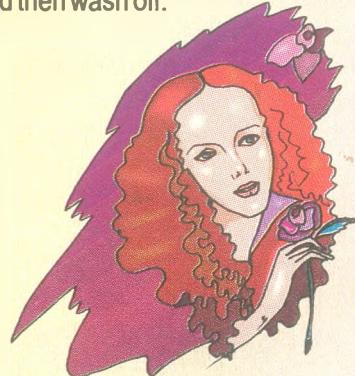
Sumati Kapoor, Rewari

Ans: I do not ever remember ever having mentioned that henna and amla are good for the hair. This is complete rubbish. As for the other shampoos that you have used, this must be done according to instructions and not as and when one remembers. There are lice combs available in the market which remove all the lice. Do this regularly for about ten days. Also message the scalp with neem oil and leave it on for half an hour before shampooing. Many people are under the impression that the longer oil is left on, the better. This is just a fallacy. I would recommend very strongly keeping your hair clean all the time. A clean scalp is a healthy scalp and you can shampoo your hair with a mild shampoo frequently.

Q: What role does astringent play on our faces? What are natural astringents? Is it imperative to use astringent in our daily beauty routine?

Aloka Saxena, Dehradun

Ans: Astringents help to reduce oil on the surface of the skin. They are particularly beneficial to people who have oily or acne prone skins. Astringent lotions help to reduce pores and clean the skin. I have seen that they do not suit dry skin types. If you have an oily or combination skin, I would advise you to regularly wipe the skin with astringent several times a day. Lemon and oranges have astringent properties and are beneficial to the skin. Also tomatoes are helpful and can be used as a natural astringent. Raw half tomatoes can be rubbed on the skin, leave for about ten minutes and then wash off.



Send your probes to:-
**MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE
WALL-15**

COMIC WORLD

257, Dariba Kalan
Delhi-110 006.

Name.....

Age.....

Address.....

HEART TO HEART



Dear Readers and Friends,
Don't let anybody sleep
hungry on millennium eve,
each one feed one.
- Saurabh Sharma

Dear Minu,
After ice-cream, the
only thing I love in this
world is you. Happy
New Millennium!
- Tarun

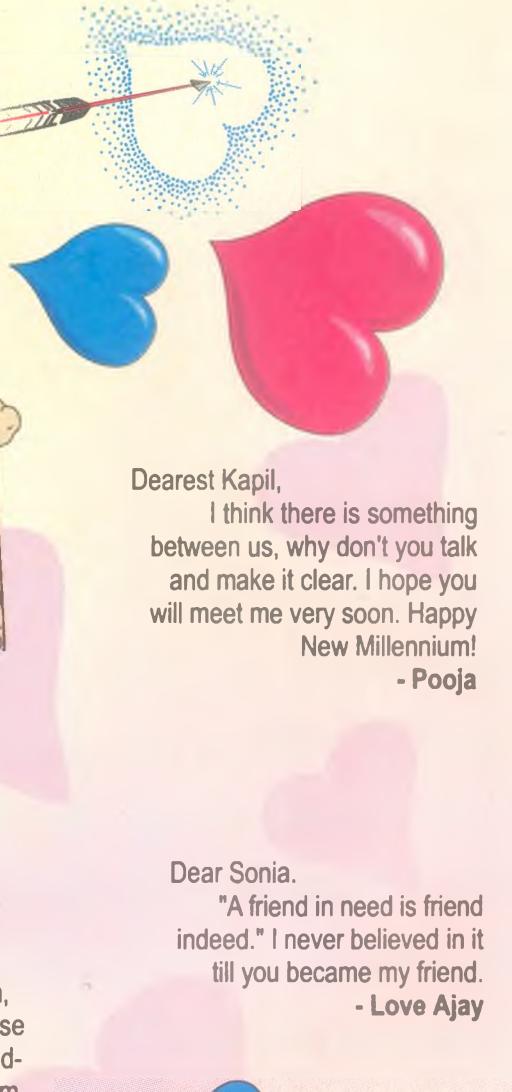


Dear Anjali,
Sweet is your
memory, dear is your
name. In my heart,
you'll forever remain.
I love you a lot.
- Roshan Khurana

Dearest Kapil,
I think there is something
between us, why don't you talk
and make it clear. I hope you
will meet me very soon. Happy
New Millennium!
- Pooja

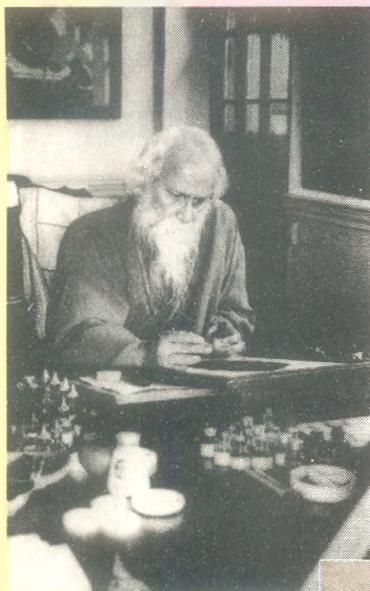
Dear Indian Cricket Team,
May god bless you. Please
bring home the first World-
Cup of the new millennium.
- Students of Little
Flowers School

Dearest Anurag,
You are my Tarzan, you are
my Batman, you're my
Phantom, you are my
Spiderman. But if you did not
give up smoking in the New
Millennium, I'll ditch you.
Happy New Millennium!
- Samakshi



MILLENNIUM SPECIAL

Literature



Rabindranath Tagore, (1861-1941), the most celebrated personality in modern Indian literature, popularly called Gurudeva ("Revered Guru") and respected as a visionary. An icon of Bengali culture, he influenced writers in all Indian languages, as well as many Western authors, after he became the first non-European to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.



John Keats

Although his life ended at age 25, only four years after the 1817 publication of his first book, English poet John Keats is remembered for his melodious, rich verse, and is considered one of the greatest English poets.



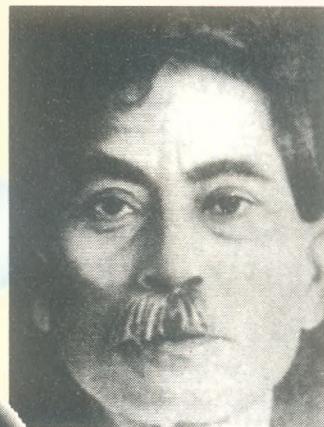
Alexandre Dumas

French writer Alexandre Dumas wrote more than 1,200 works during his lifetime. He is best known for his novels *The Three Musketeers* (1844) and *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844).



Munshi Premchand

He was the greatest Hindi short storywriter of India. His realistic portrayal of the rural India, and his simple style of writing made him very popular in the masses,



Shakespeare

(1564-1616), English poet and playwright, recognised in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists.



Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

A seminal figure in German literature, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote poems, plays, and novels from the late 1700s to the early 1800s.

George Eliot

George Eliot, the pseudonym of Mary Anne Evans, was, for a significant portion of the 19th century, considered the greatest living English novelist.



John Milton

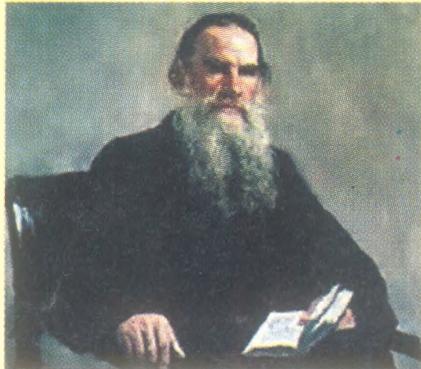
Seventeenth-century writer John Milton ranks as one of the greatest poets in the history of English literature. Milton's masterpiece is the epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667).



Hans Christian Andersen

Danish author Hans Christian Andersen, gained lasting worldwide recognition as a writer of more than 150 children's fairy tales. Among his best-known stories are "The Ugly Duckling" (1843), "The Emperor's New Clothes" (1837), and "The Little Mermaid" (1837).

Literature



Leo Tolstoy

Russian writer Leo Tolstoy's psychologically and morally complex novels are regarded as masterpieces of realistic fiction.



Daniel Defoe

English author Daniel Defoe gained international fame with his 1719 novel, *The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.



Bertolt Brecht

The 20th-century German playwright and poet Bertolt Brecht wrote critical, satirical plays on the social evils of capitalism.

Charles Dickens

English author Charles Dickens is today considered one of the most significant European novelists. *A Tale of Two Cities* takes place during the French Revolution.



Ernest Hemingway

Twentieth-century American author Ernest Hemingway wrote novels and stories that reflected his rich experiences as a war correspondent, outdoor sportsman, and bullfight enthusiast.



Writer, historian, and philosopher H. G. Wells questioned society's chances for survival in a world in which technological advances outpaced intellectual development.

Dante Alighieri

One of the greatest poets in the history of world literature, Italian writer

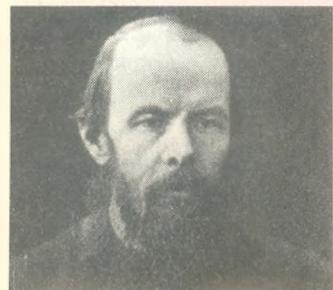
Dante Alighieri composed poetry influenced by classical and Christian tradition. Dante's greatest work was the epic poem *The Divine Comedy* (completed in 1321).



Fyodor Dostoyevsky

19th-century Russian author

Fyodor Dostoyevsky wrote psychologically intense novels which probed the motivations and moral justifications for his characters' actions.



Anton Chekhov

Russian writer Anton

Chekhov, one of the foremost writers in Russian literature, wrote stories and plays noted for their original narrative technique.



George Bernard Shaw

Irish-born British writer

George Bernard Shaw, author of more than 50 plays, rejected the romantic Victorian themes of his time and sought to bring about social reform through his dramatic portrayals of the ills of his time.

Mirza Ghalib

The ghazals of Ghalib mark the highest achievement of Urdu lyric verse.





Pervin Malhotra

CareerLine



I am a student of Class XII (Humanities). Please suggest some career options.

Kusum Deshpande, Itanagar

There are a number of attractive options you can opt for. These include Computers, Desktop Publishing, Beauty & Hair Care, Secretaryship, Fashion Designing, Hotel Management, Modeling, Travel & Tourism, Photography, Sales & Marketing, Secretarial Work, etc.

However, it would be advisable to do graduation in any discipline of your choice, (even if it is through correspondence) as most jobs require graduation as the minimum eligibility at the entry level. Besides, should you wish to study that do not require a degree. Further at any time; a graduation will prove handy.

I am keen on becoming a Commercial Artist. Could you please tell me about the job prospects in this field?

Navneet Kaur, Delhi

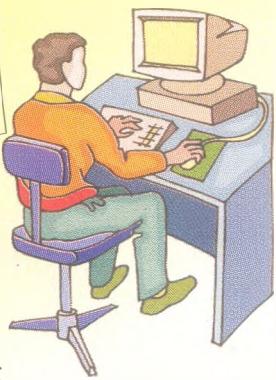
Commercial Art, also called Applied Art and Graphic Design, has gained tremendous popularity in recent times. More specialised as compared to Fine Arts, the commercial artist works not just to satisfy his/her creative instincts but utilises creativity to satisfy the client's requirements. This in turn calls for a keen awareness of consumer trends and current marketing strategies. It basically involves the application of various forms of art including photography and typography for a targeted commercial purpose.



A key component of Commercial Art, graphic design involves several related disciplines such as Typography, Calligraphy, Printing Techniques, Photography, Illustration, Painting, Animation, Audio visual Techniques, Book, Magazine and Advertising Design, Packaging, Computer Aided Design and Desktop Publishing.

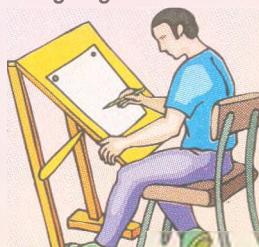
Since a graphic designer is a commercial artist who provides creative solutions for promotion of products, services or ideas through visual communication, working with print, pictures colour and patterns, will be the tools of your trade.

The work can be truly varied: laying out text and pictures for books and magazines, advertisements, posters, sales brochures, stationery, packaging, POPs (point of purchase material), TV programmes, credit and title sequences of films, outdoor media (like hoarding and kiosks, etc).



Although the traditional skills of the hand still remain highly prized, the computer has become an indispensable tool for today's graphic designer. A word of caution though not everyone can become a Graphic Designer. A keen aesthetic sense coupled with loads of creativity and imagination is needed. A good hand at sketching or art is a tremendous asset. Besides possessing the mandatory drawing skills, you need to be computer savvy as most of the work is now executed on sophisticated designing software.

Employment Opportunities: Commercial artists or graphic designers typically working with advertising agencies, newspapers, publishing houses, film production units; art studios, WebPages design studios, teaching institutes and at exhibitions. In an ad agency, you will design ad layouts, brochures, labels, posters, etc. Having mastered the techniques, you can go on to become a visualiser in the art departments of independent design studios. You can work as a cartoonist or an illustrator for newspapers, magazines, children's books, diaries, calendars, greeting cards, etc. Also, there is scope for designers on the Internet. The work involves designing web pages both in terms of illustration design and designing of the text.

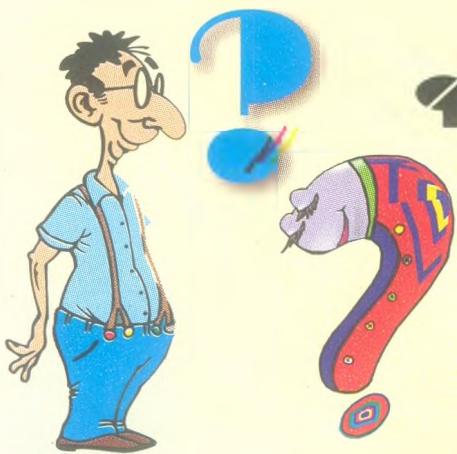


Pervin Malhotra
Director, CARING (Career Information & Guidance)

Friends,

This column is specially designed to help you in solving your problems about your career. Without any hesitation write to us about your problems. Please send a self addressed duly stamped envelope too.

-Editor



quick recap quiz-15

This Quick Recap Quiz-15 is based on Comic World's previous issues. Answer the following questions with the help of these issues. Write the answers in the vacant place given with each question. Write in a neat and clean handwriting. This is a golden chance to win

Rs.10,000/-

QUICK RECAP QUIZ-14
257, Dariba Kalan, Delhi-110006

- ★ Who is the first Indian to win a formula-3 race?
★
- ★ What does 'Double click' mean?
★
- ★ Who is called the 'human fly'?
★
- ★ What did Nancy drop in the dark?
★
- ★ Vienna is the capital of which country?
★
- ★ Which company launched 'Emmental cheese'?
★
- ★ How many crows did Birbal claim, he counted?
★
- ★ What is YIN and YANG powers?
★
- ★ Who directed Hollywood film 'Fight Club'?
★
- ★ Who did the title track of 'Jaanam Samjha Karo'?
★
- ★ What's the name of Jonny Lever's new audio company?
★
- ★ Who fell into a magic potion when he was a child?
★
- ★ Who was Tam Jam?
★
- ★ Who chewed up Boka's crackers?
★
- ★ Which shoes Tony wears while playing cricket?
★
- ★ What gift Ann received on her birthday?
★



- ★
- ★ What does U.F.O mean?
★
- ★ Who won the Chess Oscar of year 1999?
★
- ★ Who is known as 'Sharp-Shooter'?
★



Name :

Age: Sex:

Address:

.....



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CASUAL

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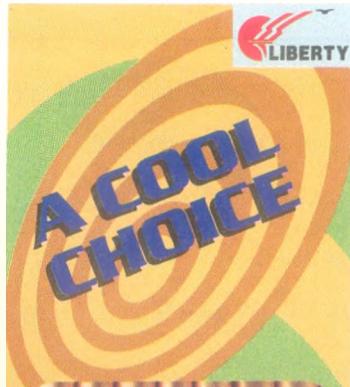
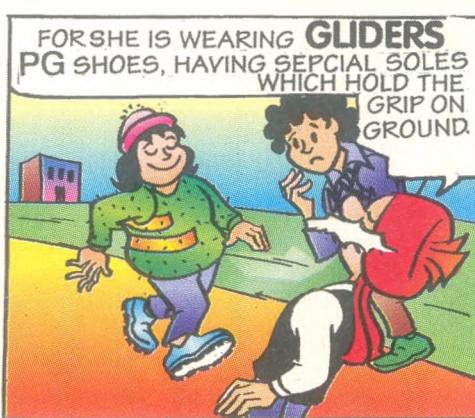
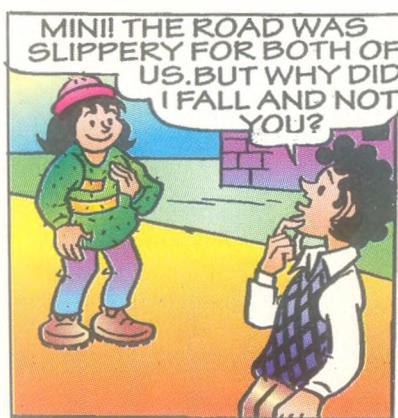
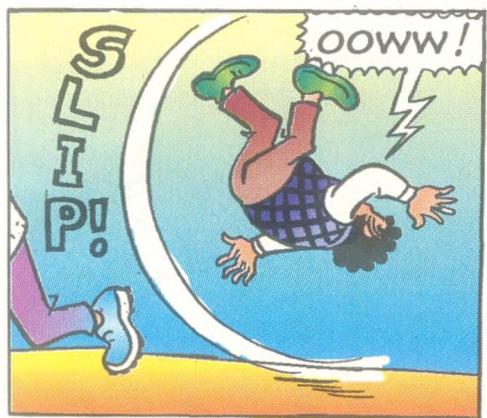
Gliders PG. Splashes of colour on superior all weather or nubuk uppers with injection moulded E.P. soles. The coolest range to hit your town in a long time.



SOMETHINGS ARE JUST RIGHT

*M.R.P. incl. of all taxes. Montage LGPG 27 CW 99



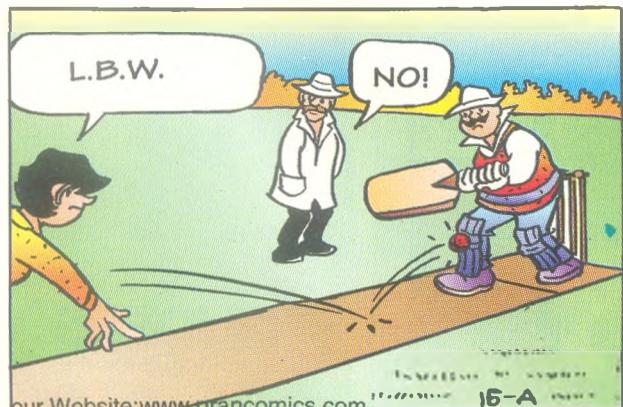
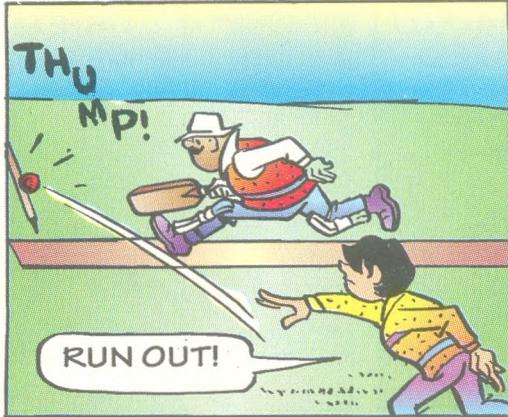
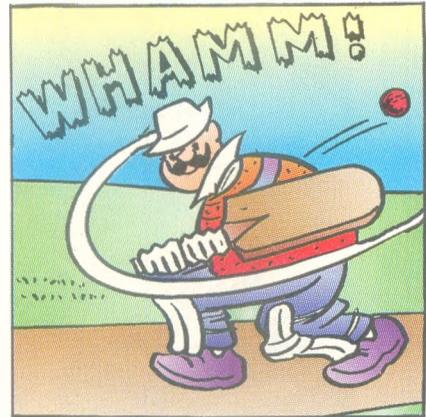
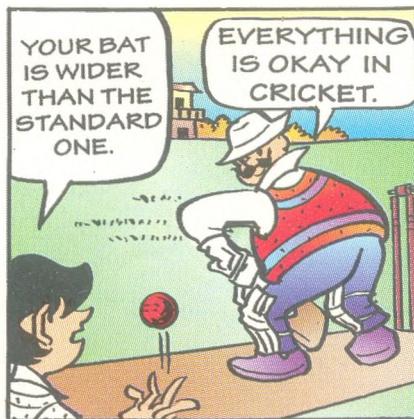
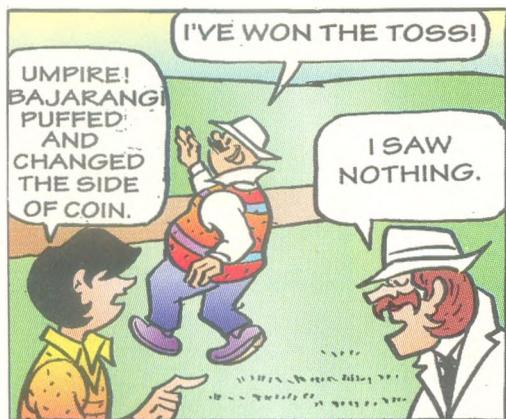
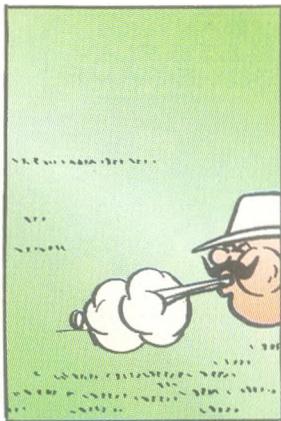
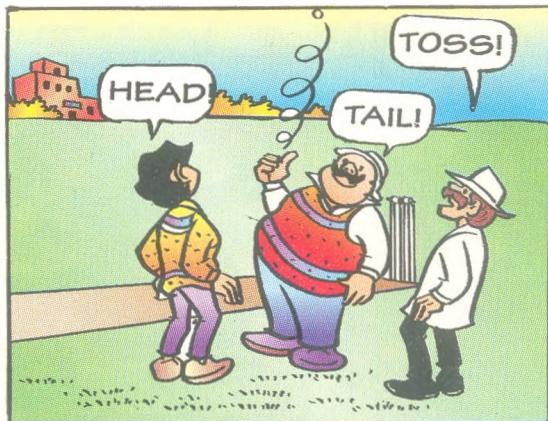


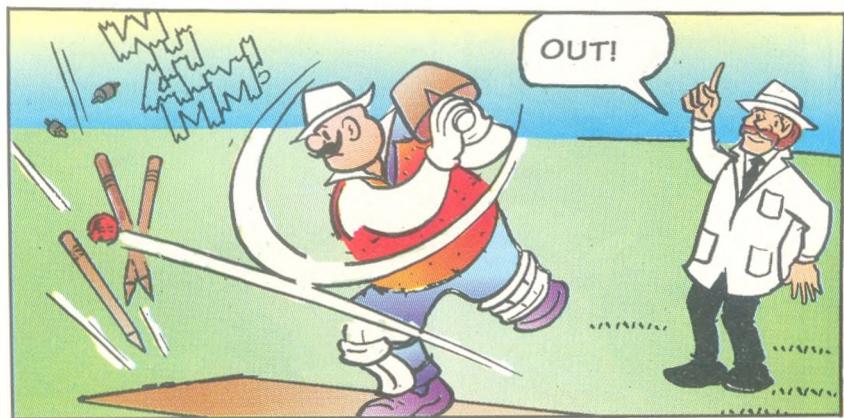
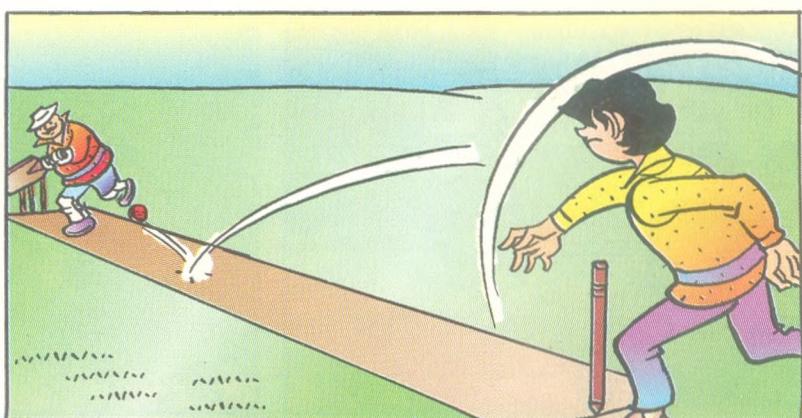
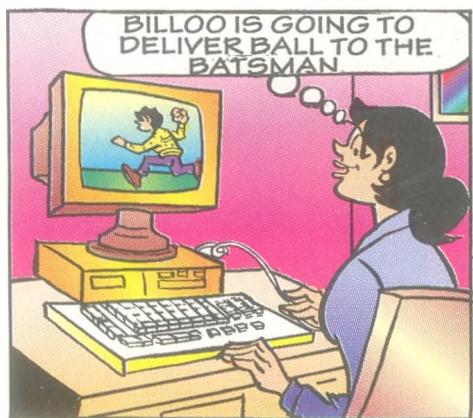
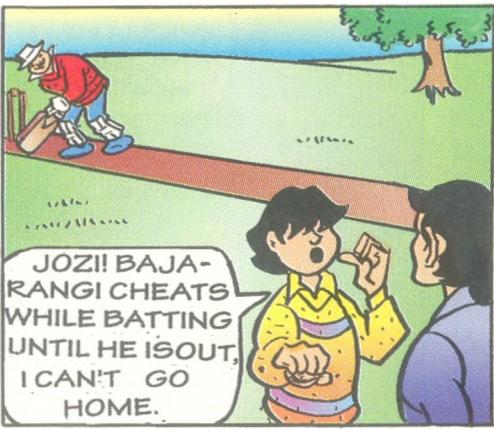
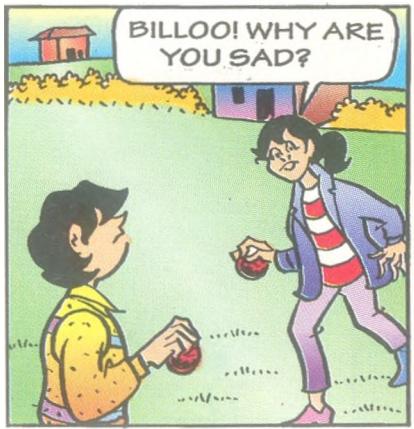
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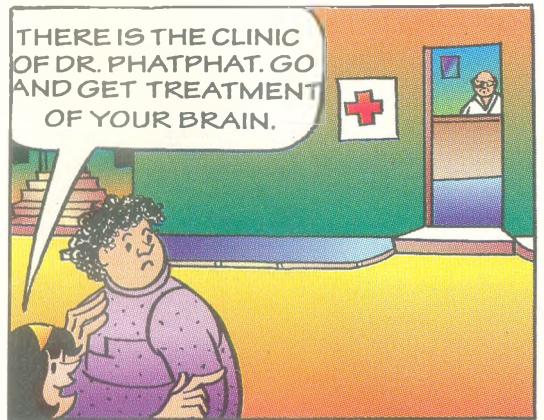
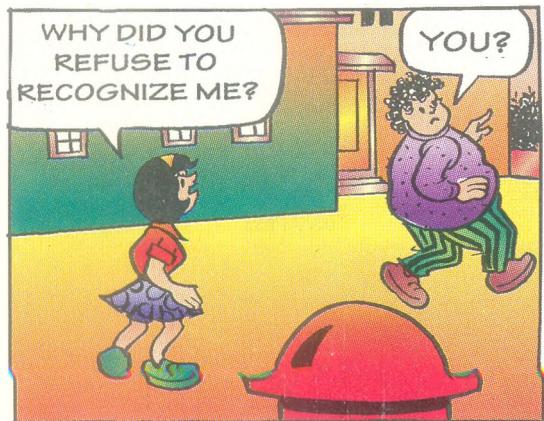
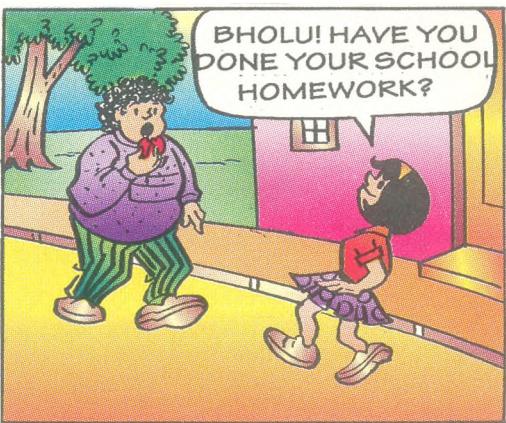
Teenage sensations
GLIDERS
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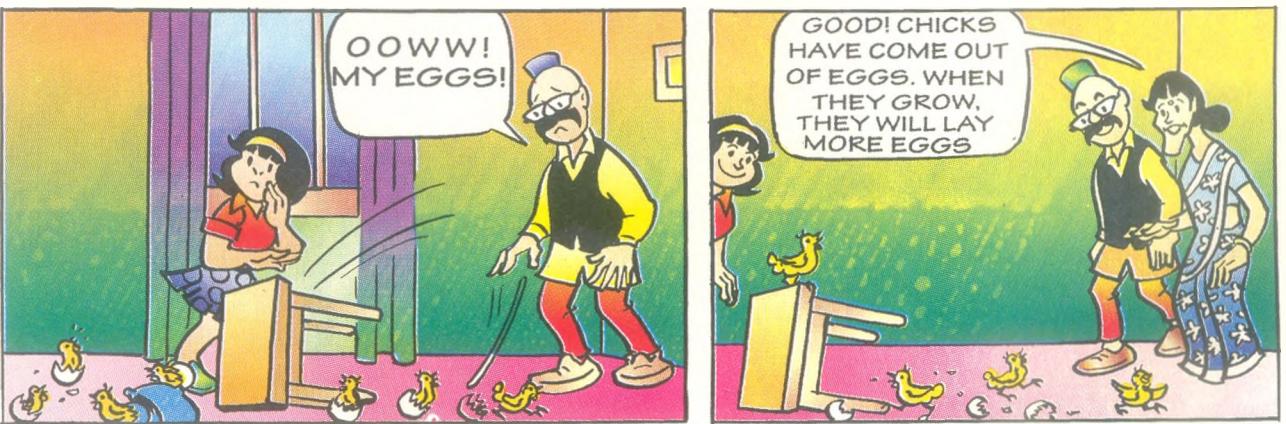
Some things are just right.

*M.R.P. incl. of all taxes Montage LGPG 25 CW 99





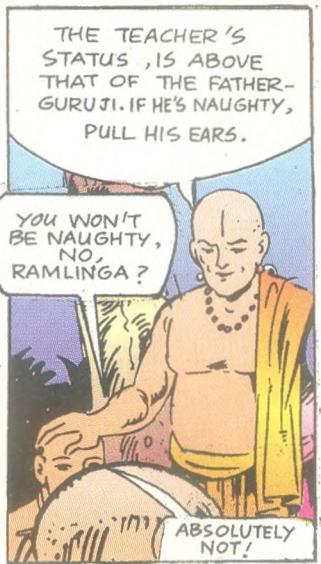
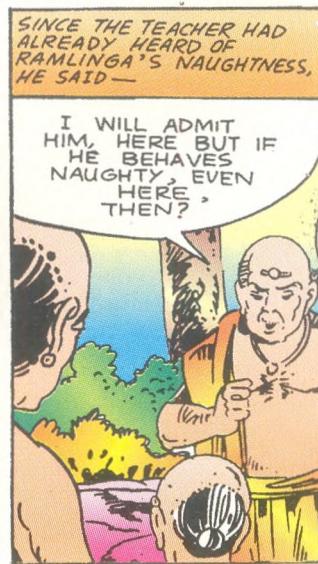
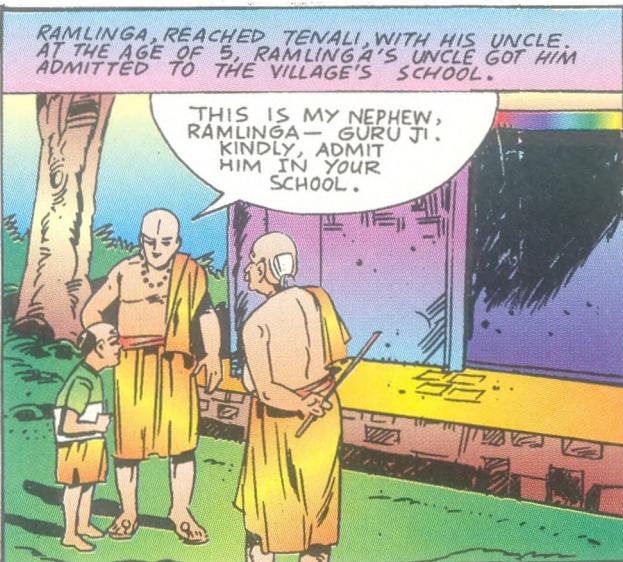
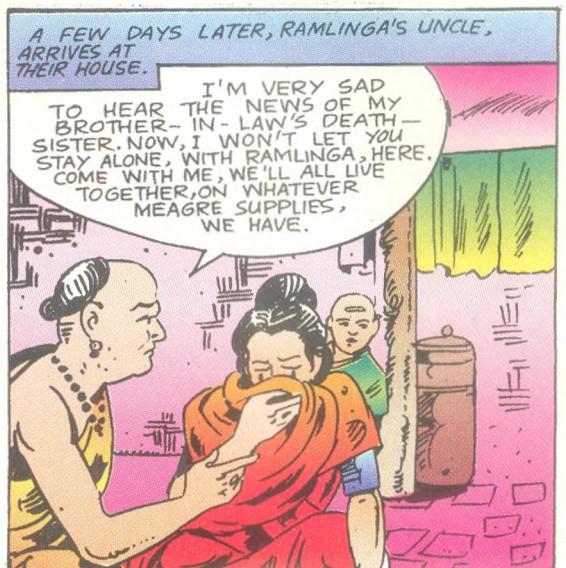
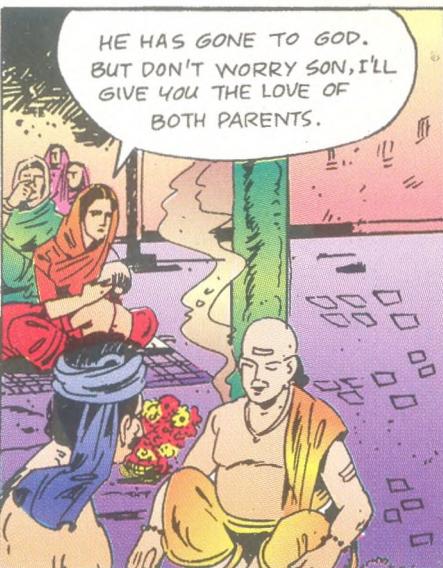
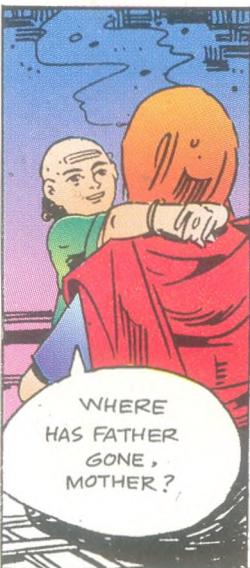
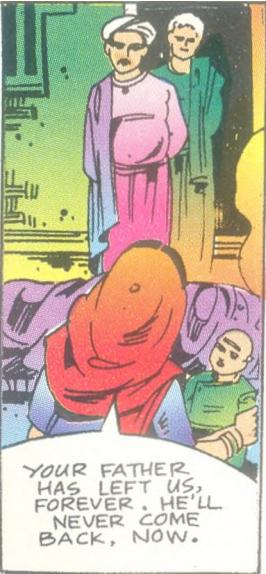
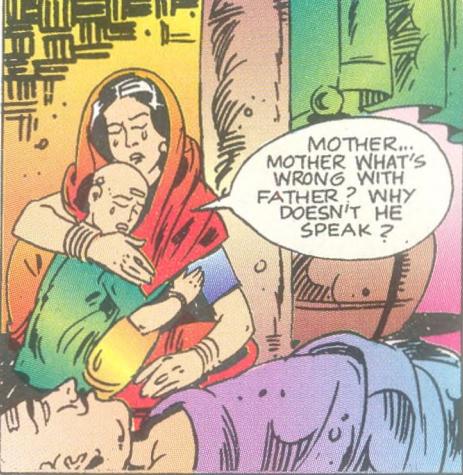




TENALIRAM

THE REAL NAME OF TENALIRAM, WAS RAMLINGA. HE WAS THE ROYAL COURT JESTER OF, KING KRISHNADEV RAI OF VIJAYNAGAR, IN SOUTH INDIA. HE WAS BORN IN VILLAGE GALIPADU, OF DISTRICT GUNTUR.

HE LOST HIS FATHER, PANDIT ISHWAR PRASAD RAMAIYA, AT THE TENDER AGE OF THREE. MOTHER AND SON, BECAME ORPHANS. RAMLINGA, CLUTCHING HIS MOTHER STARTED CRYING.



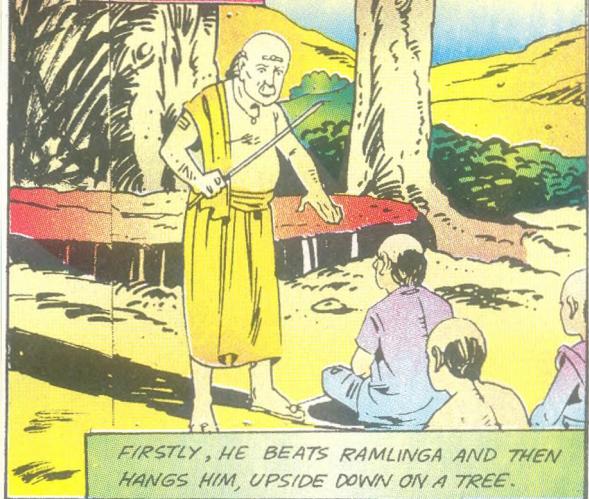
FOR A FEW DAYS RAMLINGA, BEHAVED HIMSELF, BUT THEN, HE STARTED BEING NAUGHTY. ONE DAY, HE PUT OVERDONE BANANAS, BENEATH HIS TEACHER'S SEAT—



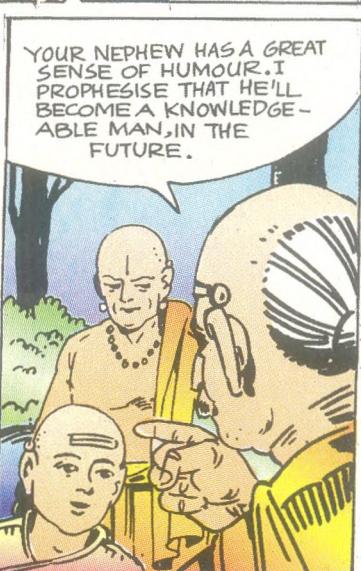
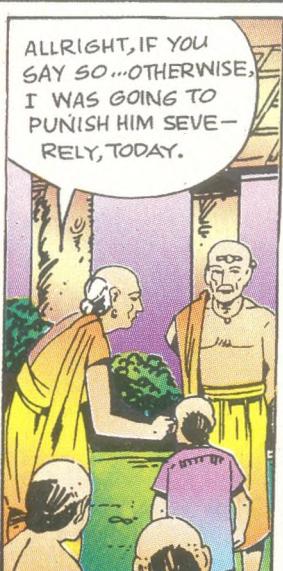
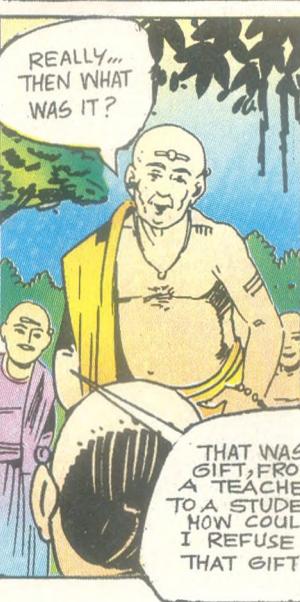
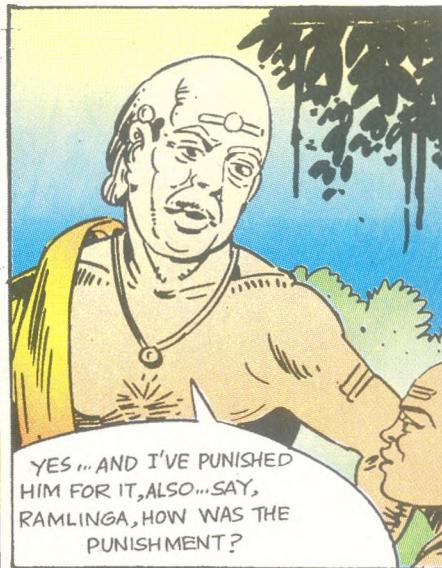
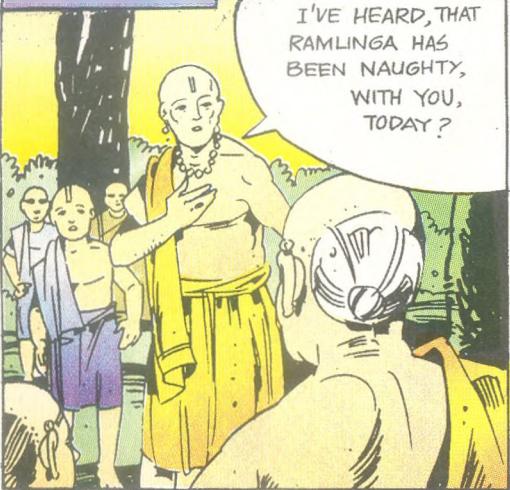
AS SOON AS THE TEACHER SITS ON THE SEAT, THE BANANAS SMASH AND ALL HIS CLOTHES, GET SPOILED.

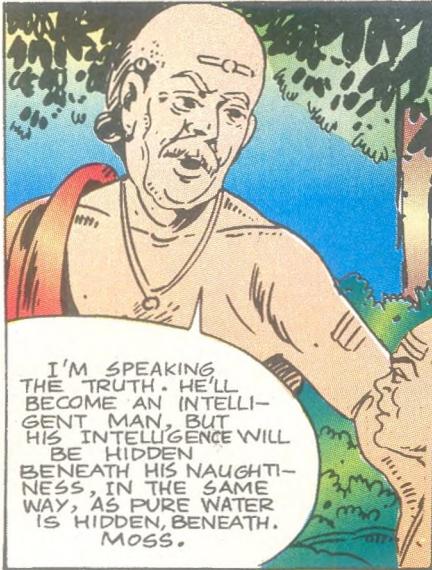


WHEN THE BOYS GIVE RAMLINGA'S NAME, HIS ANGER INCREASES—

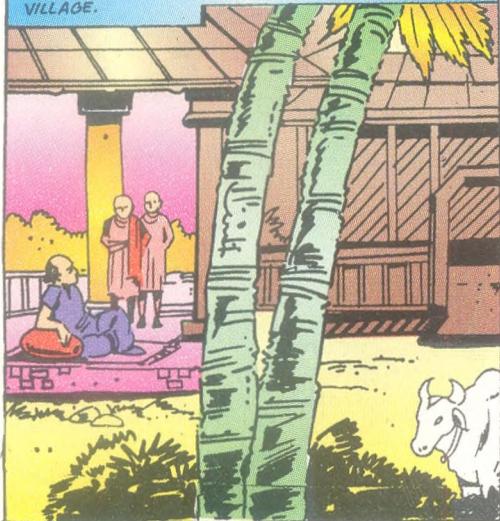


AS SOON AS HIS UNCLE HEARS, HE COMES RUNNING TO THE SCHOOL, BY WHICH TIME, RAMLINGA HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE TREE.





PEOPLE START CALLING HIM TENALIRAM, AS HE WAS STAYING IN HIS GRANDMOTHER'S VILLAGE.



LATER, HE COMES HOME AND TELLS EVERYTHING TO HIS MOTHER.



WE'LL SELL THIS HOUSE AND ALL ITS THINGS. THE MONEY WHICH WILL COME FROM ITS SALE, WILL PROVIDE FOR OUR TRAVEL.

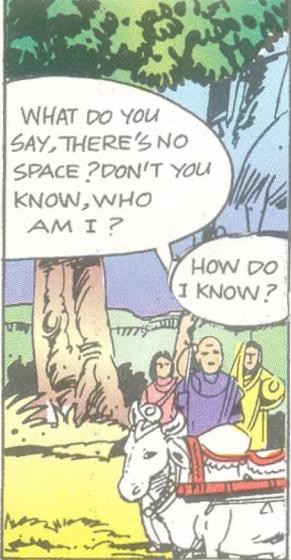
TENALI SELLS ALL THINGS IN HIS HOUSE. THEN WITH THE MONEY HE GETS, AFTER SELLING HIS HOUSE, TOO, HE STARTS WITH HIS FAMILY FOR VIJAYNAGAR.



HE HAD TO FACE LOT OF DIFFICULTIES, ON HIS WAY BUT EVERYTIME HE USED HIS CLEVERNESS, LIKE WITH THE CARRIAGE MAN.

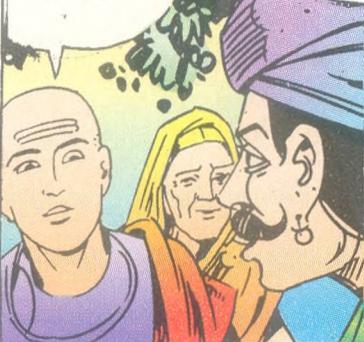


GIVE US SPACE IN YOUR CARRIAGE... WE TOO, HAVE TO GO TO KODHVEEDH!



I'M TENALIRAM, NEPHEW OF RAJGURU HITATA CHARI... IF YOU REFUSE, I SHALL PUT YOU IN JAIL.

UH...UH... PLEASE SIT ! THERE'S LOTS OF SPACE FOR YOU. WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME, BEFORE ?



OR, AT SOME INN...

WE WANT TO STAY AT YOUR INN, TONIGHT.

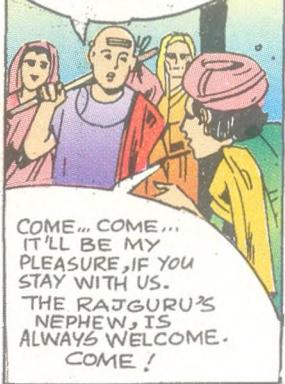
THERE'S NO ROOM. SEE, ELSEWHERE.

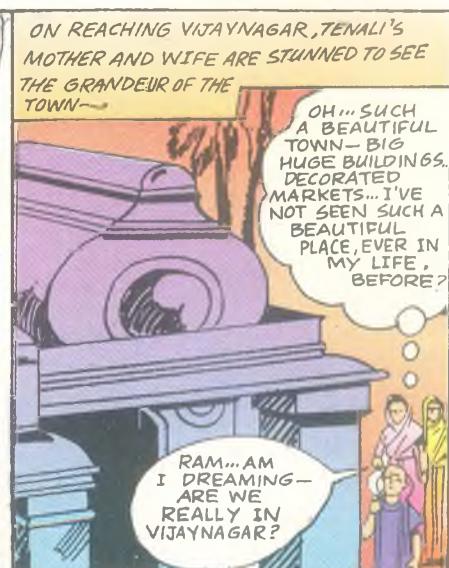
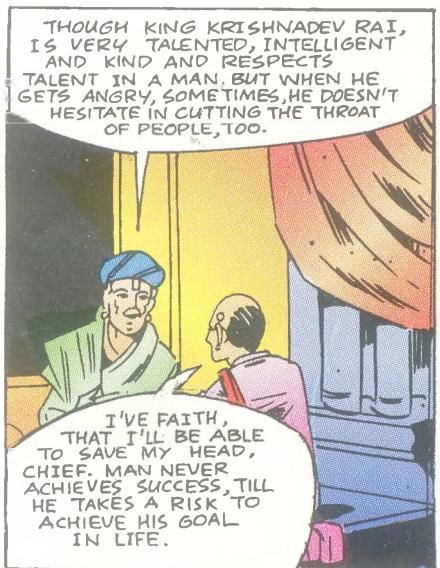
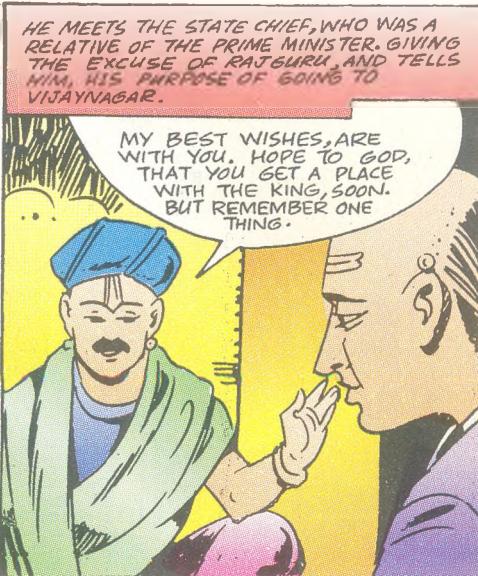
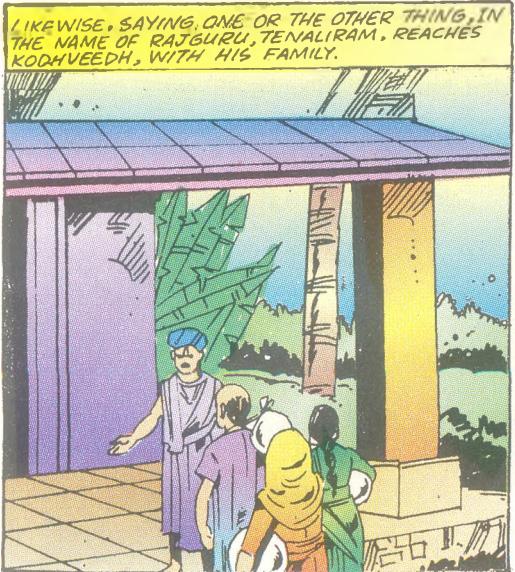


YOU MUST MAKE ROOM FOR US... OTHERWISE ?



STUPID - I'M RAJGURU'S NEPHEW, TENALIRAM... IF I COMPLAIN, EVEN ONCE, YOUR INN WILL CLOSE DOWN. SO DON'T DELAY ANY LONGER.



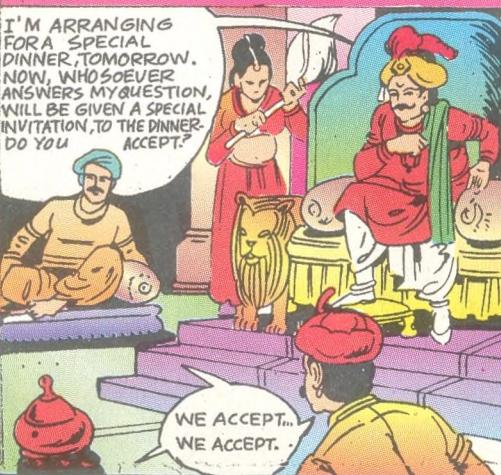




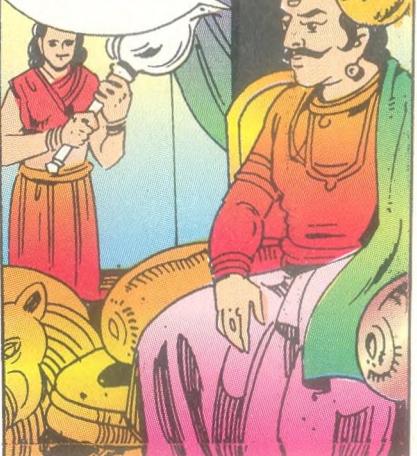
NEXT DAY, TENALI REACHES THE ROYAL COURT, AND STANDS BEHIND IN, THE LINE OF THE PRESENT CROWD.



THE COURT OF KRISNNADEV RAI WAS ON. THE INTELLIGENT PEOPLE PRESENT THERE, WERE INVOLVED IN A DISCUSSION WITH THE KING, WHO WAS SITTING IN A HAPPY MOOD.



MY QUESTION IS... "WHAT IS THIS WORLD"? WHAT, IS IT'S ACTUALITY?



DISCUSSION STARTED AMONG THOSE PRESENT. PEOPLE WHISPERED INTO EACH OTHER'S EARS.



THEN ONE INTELLIGENT PANDIT, GOT UP TO SPEAK.



WHAT DO YOU MEAN—I DIDN'T UNDERSTAND... EXPLAIN YOURSELF, PANDIT.



YOUR MAJESTY, WHAT WE SEE, HEAR, FEEL—TASTE, OR, SMELL—IS JUST A FIGMENT OF OUR IMAGINATION. THAT WE'RE DOING SO ACTUALLY, IT'S NOTHING.... WE JUST FEEL IT, HAPPENING—THAT'S ALL.



SUDDENLY, TENALI, STANDING BEHIND THE LINE, SAYS LOUDLY.

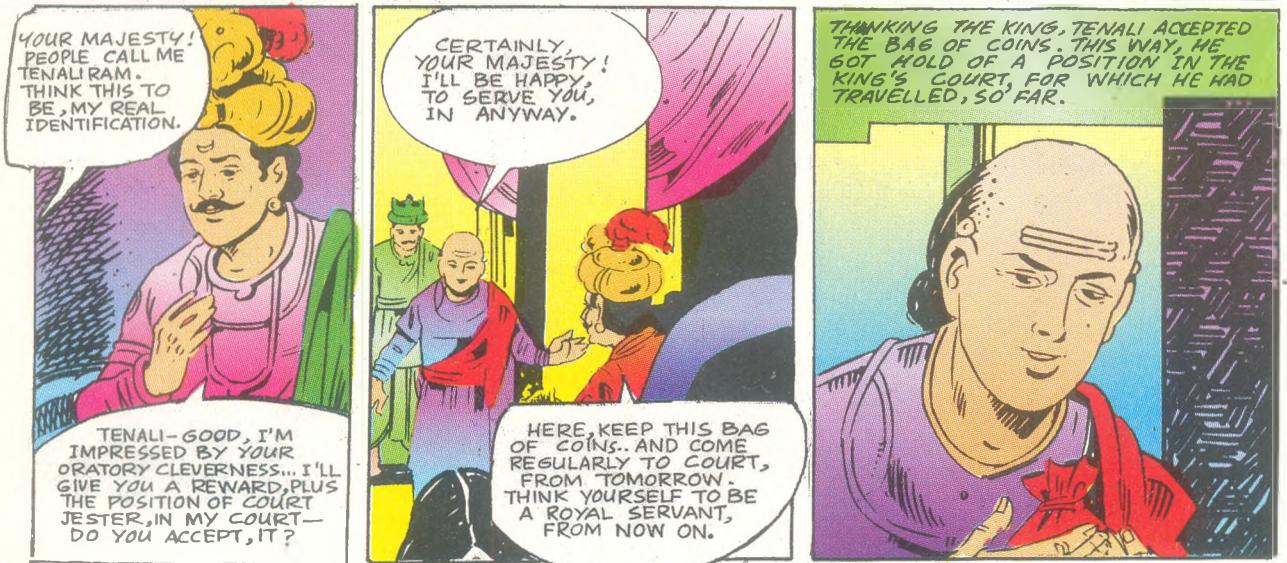
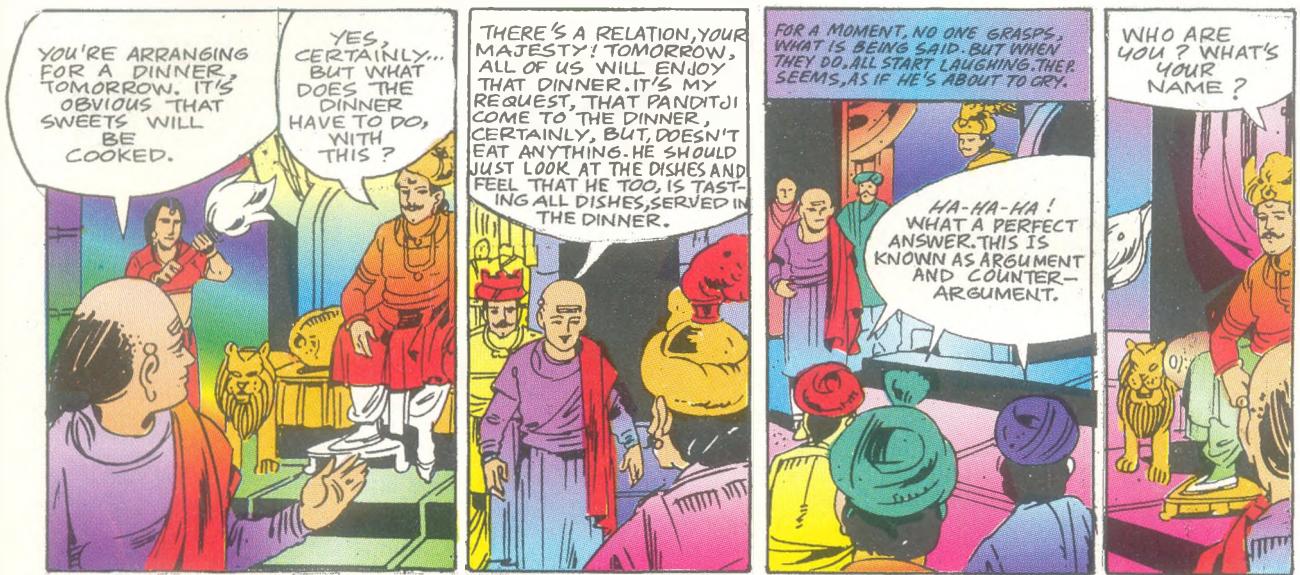


ALL LOOKED SHOCKED AT TENALI. THE KING ASKS.



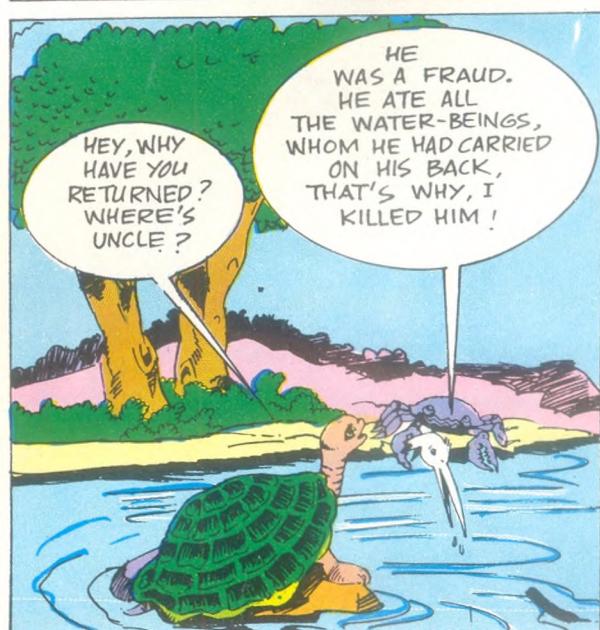
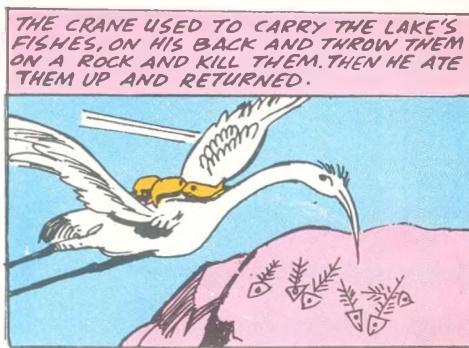
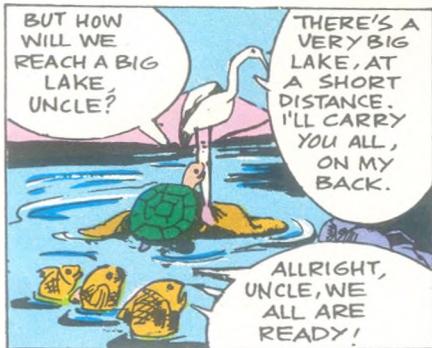
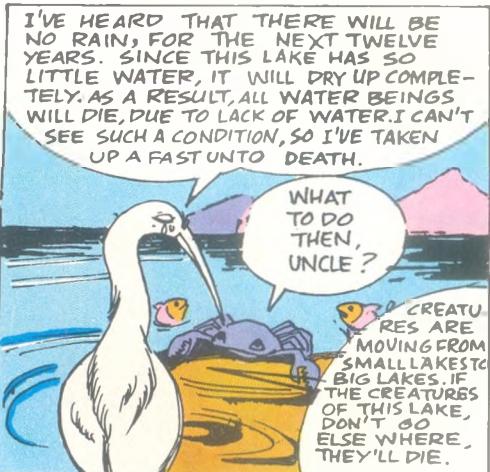
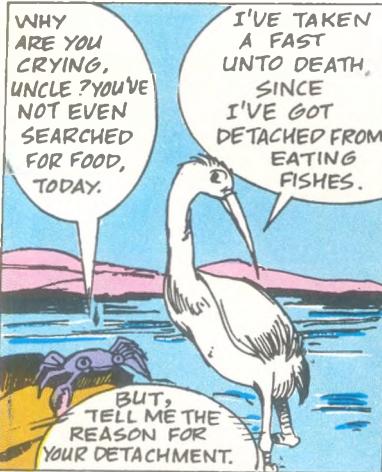
TENALI, GOES AND STANDS BESIDE THE PANDIT. HE GREETES THE KING, THEN SAYS—



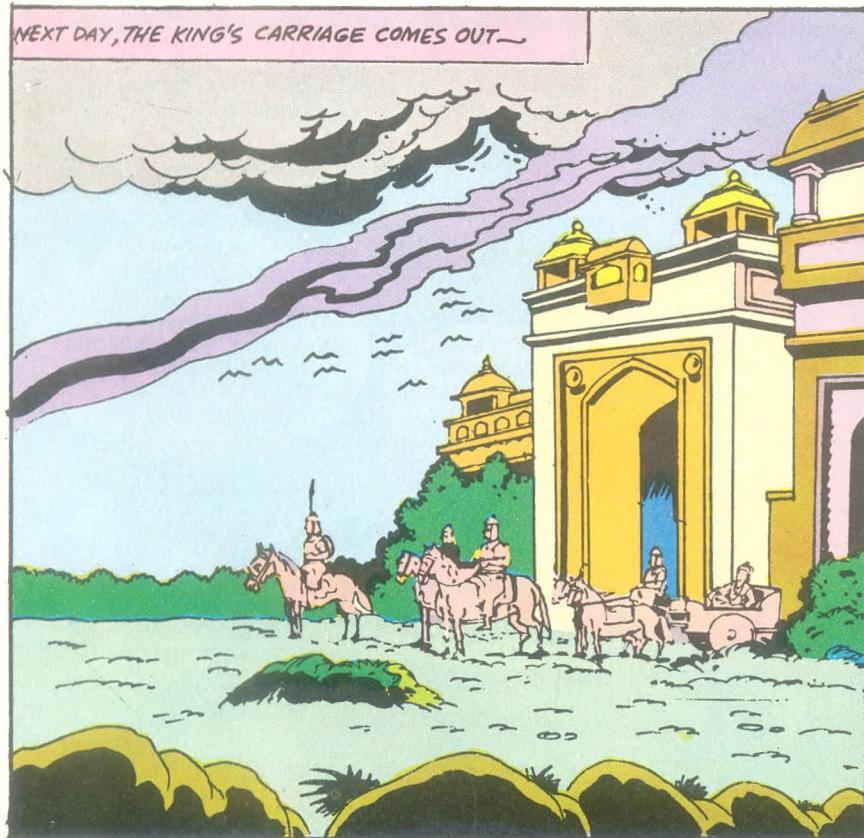
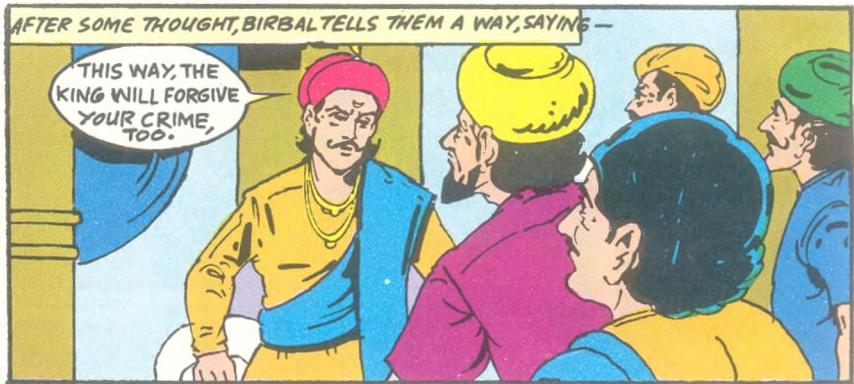


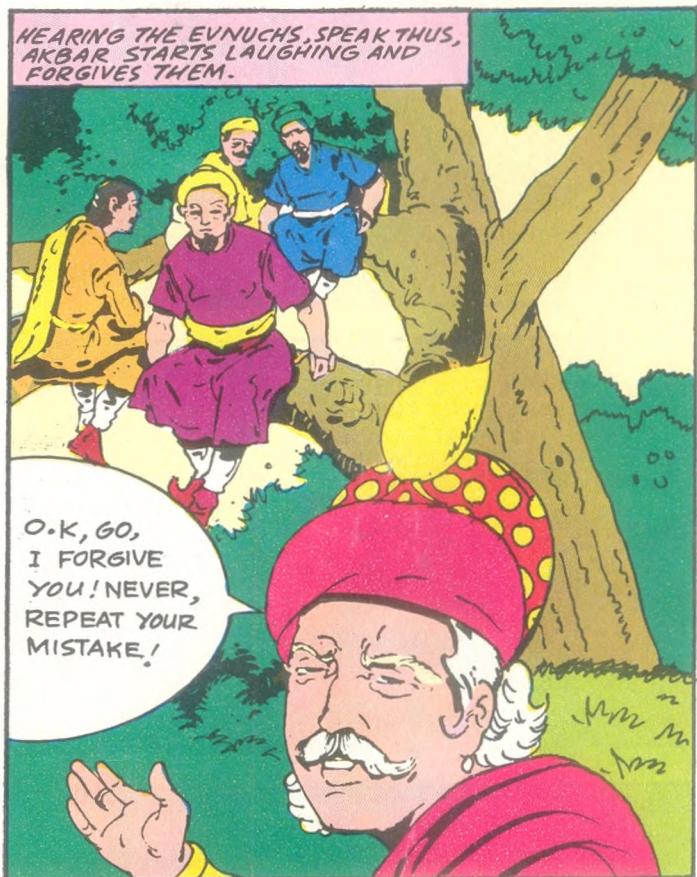
“PANCHTANTRA”

FRAUD OF THE LAKE



BIRBAL AND THE TROUBLE OF EUNUCHS

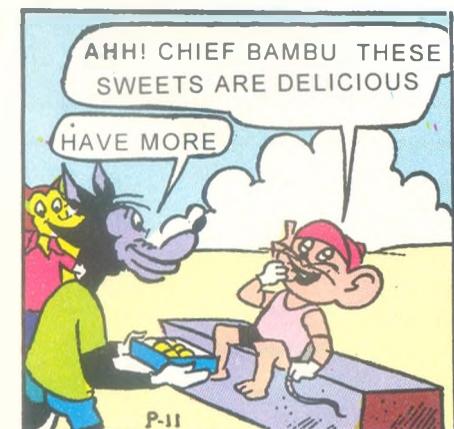
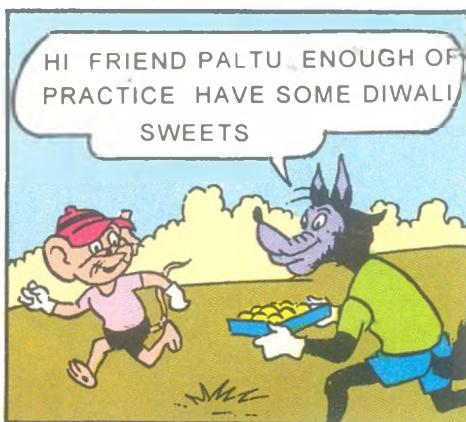
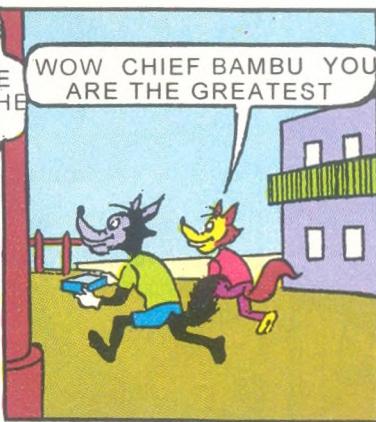
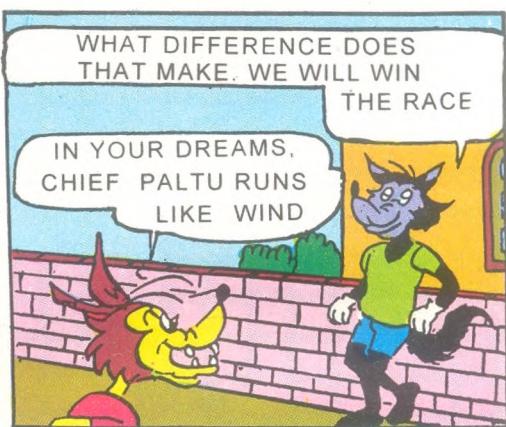
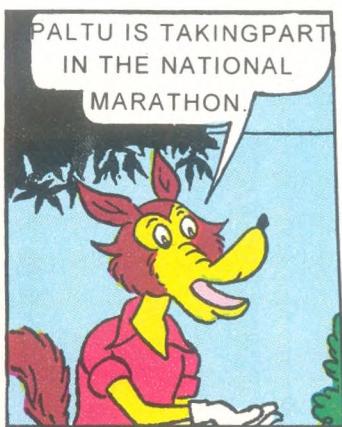




IN THE END:

THIS WAY, BIRBAL SAVED THE LIFE OF THE EUNUCHS. ALL EUNUCHS NOT ONLY THANKED AKBAR, THEY THANKED BIRBAL, TOO.

IT DIDN'T TAKE LONG FOR AKBAR, TO REALISE, THAT THIS MUST HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO THE EUNUCHS, BY NO OTHER, THAN BIRBAL. HE PRAISED BIRBAL'S INTELLIGENCE, IN HIS HEART.

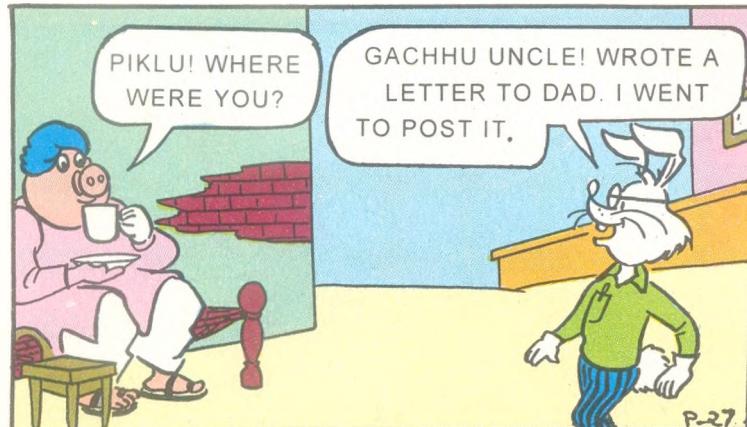
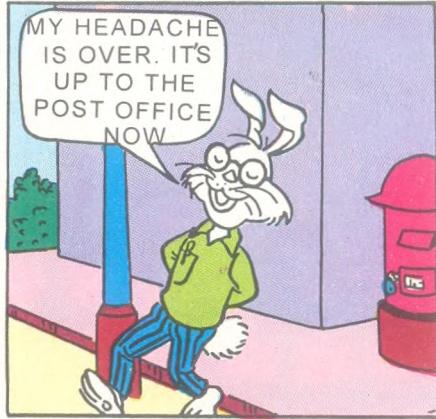
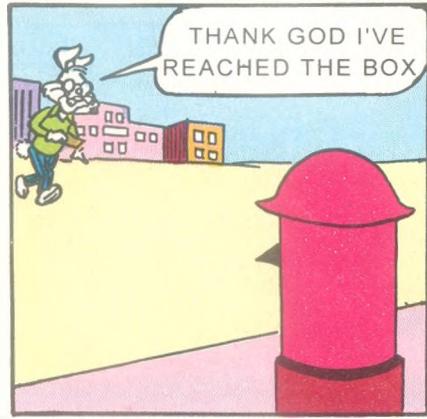
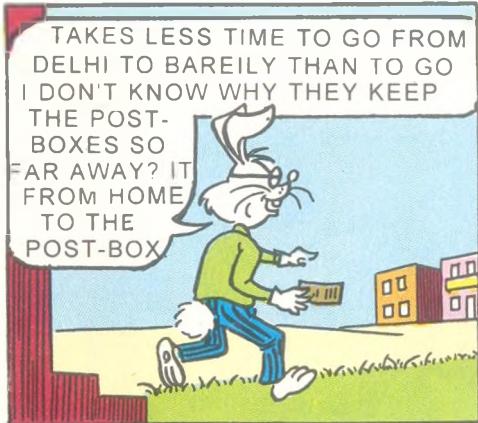


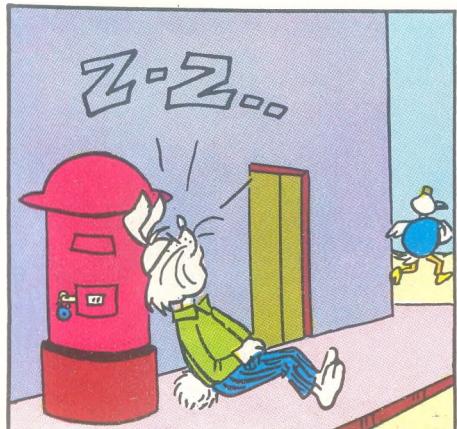
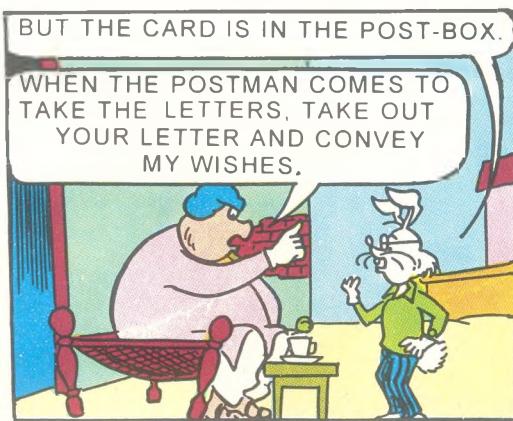




PICKLU

PRAN







PAWANPUTRA HANUMAN

A HUGE WAR STARTED, BETWEEN THE ARMIES OF SHREE RAM AND THE CRUEL RAVANA. MEGHNATH, THE SON OF RAVANA, WHO WAS KNOWN AS IVRAJEET, TOO, SINCE HE HAD ONCE DEFEATED, EVEN, INDRA, WAS FIGHTING AGAINST LAXMAN. HE USED 'AMOGH SHAKTI' ON LAXMAN, WHICH STRUCK LAXMAN'S CHEST AND HE FELL DOWN, UNCONSCIOUS.

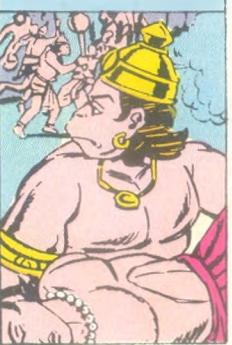


SEEING LAXMAN FALO, HANUMAN REACHES FOR HIS HELP.

YOU PEOPLE CONTINUE WITH THE WAR, I'LL TAKE LAXMAN, TO A SAFE PLACE.



HANUMAN PICKED UP LAXMAN AND CARRIED HIM TO THE CAMP.



HANUMAN BROUGHT LAXMAN IN FRONT OF SHREE RAM.

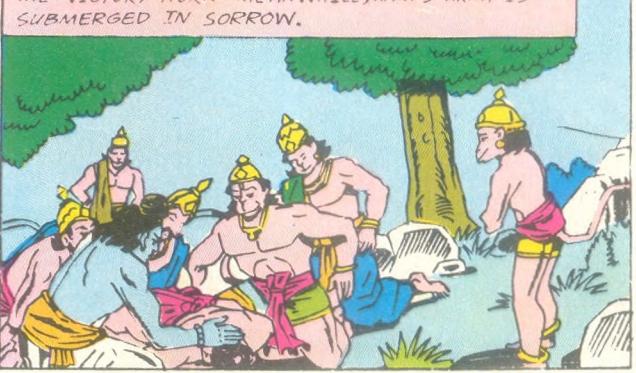


WHAT'S WRONG WITH LAXMAN, HANUMAN?



LOVED, HE HAS LOST CONSCIOUSNESS, SINCE THE CRUEL MEGHNATH, HAS USED 'AMOGH-SHAKTI' ON HIM.

BY THEN, EVENING HAD ARRIVED AND RAVANA'S ARMY HAD RETURNED TO LANKA, AFTER BLOWING THE VICTORY HORN. MEANWHILE, RAM'S ARMY IS SUBMERGED IN SORROW.



TEARS FALL FROM RAM'S EYES. HE LOOKS AROUND THE BRAVE SOLDIERS, ANGAD, HANUMAN, JAMVANT, NAL, NEEL, GAVAKSH, THEN TURNS TO SUGREEV.



LAXMAN'S BEEN UNCONSCIOUS, SINCE A LONG TIME. ISN'T THERE ANYONE IN OUR GROUP, SUGREEV, WHO CAN CURE HIM?

ALL GAZE AT EACH OTHER, SINCE THERE WAS NO ONE THERE, WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF HERBS. RAM'S SORROW DEEPENS.



HANUMAN COULDN'T BEAR RAM'S SORROW AND SAID TO VIBHISHAN,

IS THERE ANY VAIDYA IN LANKA, WHO COULD CURE LAXMAN?

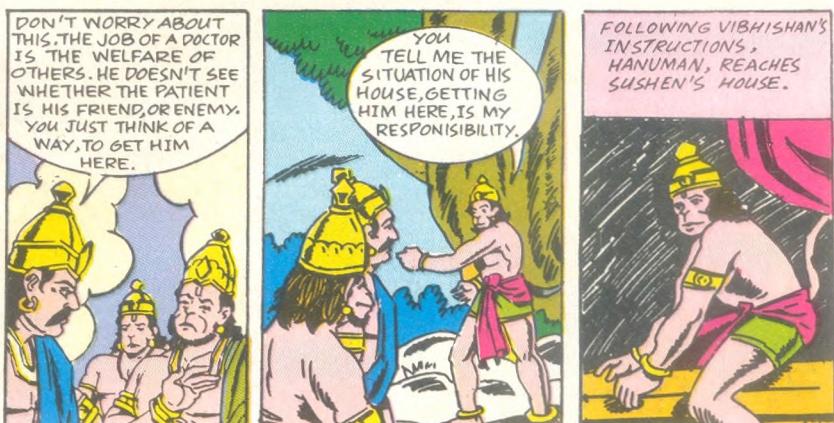
RAJVAIDYA, SUSHEN, IS VERY TALENTED, BUT, THE PROBLEM IS, HOW TO GET HIM HERE?



SUGREEV, HOWEVER, IS SUSPICIOUS.

SUPPOSE, WE SOMEHOW GET HIM HERE. BUT IF HE GIVES SOMETHING ELSE, INSTEAD OF THE CURING MEDICINE, TO LAXMAN, THEN?

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THIS. THE JOB OF A DOCTOR IS THE WELFARE OF OTHERS. HE DOESN'T SEE WHETHER THE PATIENT IS HIS FRIEND, OR ENEMY. YOU JUST THINK OF A WAY, TO GET HIM HERE.



FOLLOWING VIBHISHAN'S INSTRUCTIONS, HANUMAN, REACHES SUSHEN'S HOUSE.

SOON, HE BRINGS SUSHEN TO THE CAMP. SUSHEN EXAMINES LAKMAN'S PULSE AND BODY, THOROUGHLY AND VARINGLY.

THE POISON IS SPREADING, ALL THROUGH HIS BODY. IF CURE IS NOT DONE, TILL TOMORROW MORNING, HE MAY DIE.

VAIDYA, PLEASE TREAT HIM AND CURE HIM, WHATEVER IT TAKES.

I'M HELPLESS, SINCE THE HERBS REQUIRED FOR HIS TREATMENT, ARE NOT WITH ME.

WHERE WILL I GET THESE HERBS, VAIDYA JI?

VERY FAR... AT DRONACHAL MOUNTAIN IN BETWEEN THE KAILASH AND MANSAROVER LAKES, SITUATED IN THE HIMALAYAN RANGES. THEY ARE FIVE TYPE OF HERBS, THE MAIN BEING, SANJIVINI.

AS IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THE HERBS, BEFORE SUNRISE, THE MONKEY ARMY BECOMES QUIET. RAM'S TEARS, INCREASE.

OH GOD! WHAT WILL HAPPEN NOW? WHO'LL GET THE HERBS, BEFORE SUNRISE? HOW WILL LAXMAN BE CURED?

HANUMAN, MOVED FORWARD.

DON'T WORRY, MY LORD. YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT, WILL DO THIS WORK.

BECOMING EMOTIONAL, RAM EMBRACES HANUMAN~

IF YOU COULD ACCOMPLISH THIS IMPOSSIBLE TASK, I'LL BE GRATEFUL TO YOU, ALL MY LIFE.

DON'T MAKE ME A SINNER, BY SAYING THIS. I'M YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT.

THEN HANUMAN ENQUIRED ABOUT THE HERBS, FROM SUSHEN.

THERE'LL BE SEVERAL TYPES OF HERBS, AT DRONACHAL MOUNTAIN, VAIDYA RAJ. HOW WILL I RECOGNISE THEM?

THERE ARE FIVE TYPES OF HERBS, HANUMAN-VISHLIKARINI, VANROPINI, SUVARNAKARINI, SANDPANI AND SANJIVINI. SANJIVINI SHINES IN THE NIGHT. COME BEFORE MORNING, ONLY THEN CAN LAXMAN BE SAVED.

DON'T WORRY, MY LORD. WITH RAM'S BLESSINGS, I'LL BE ABLE TO GET THESE HERBS, BEFORE MORNING.

BOWING AT RAM'S FEET, HANUMAN TAKES A HUGE JUMP AND FLIES OFF.

MEANWHILE, AS RAVANA IS INFORMED OF THE GOING OF HANUMAN, TO THE HIMALAYAS, TO FETCH SANJIVINI, IN ORDER TO SAVE LAXMAN'S LIFE, HE CALLS A RAKSHAS NAMED, KALNEMI.

YOU PROCEED TO THE HIMALAYAS, IMMEDIATELY AND USING YOUR MAGIC POWERS, TRY TO STALL HANUMAN AT DRONACHAL MOUNTAIN, ONLY, TILL MORNING. IF POSSIBLE, KILL HIM.

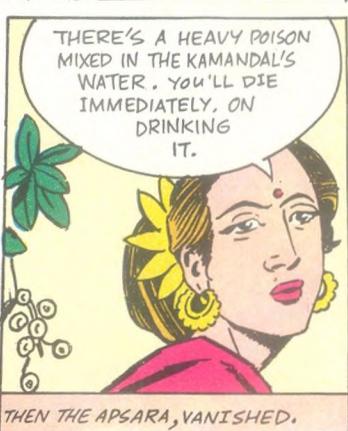
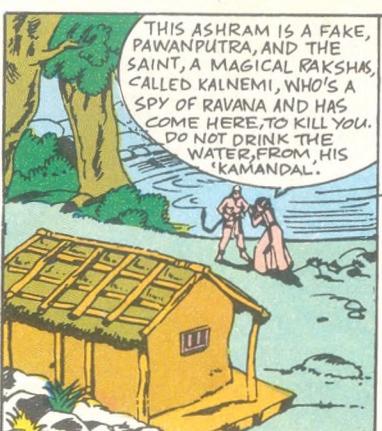
THOUGH KALNEMI, HAD LOT OF MAGICAL POWERS, HE GETS SCARED ON HEARING HANUMAN'S NAME.

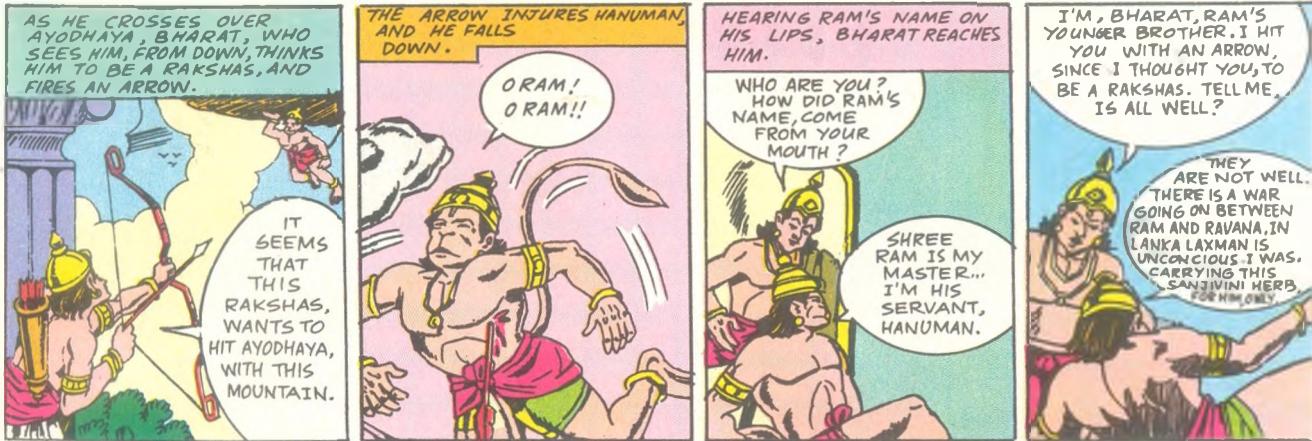
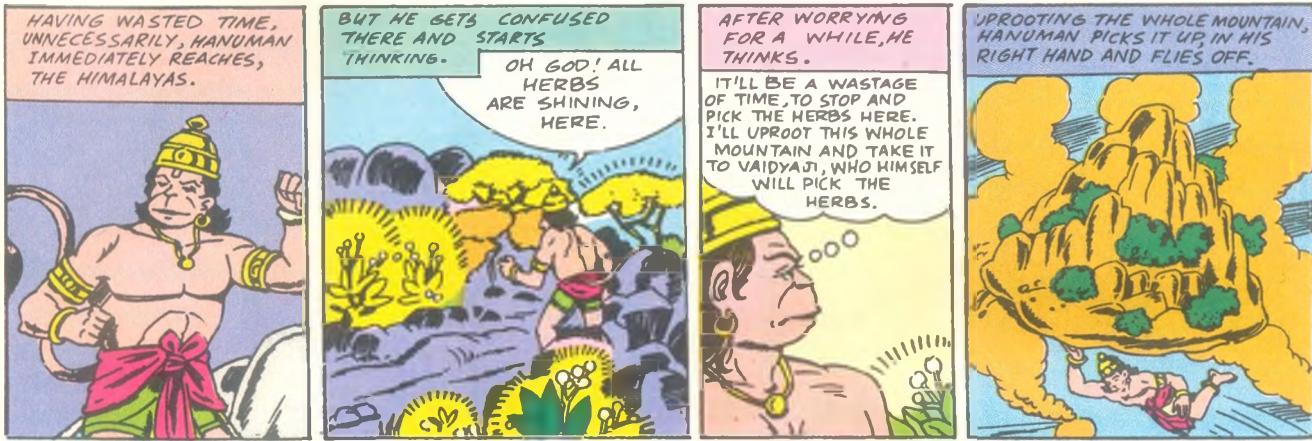
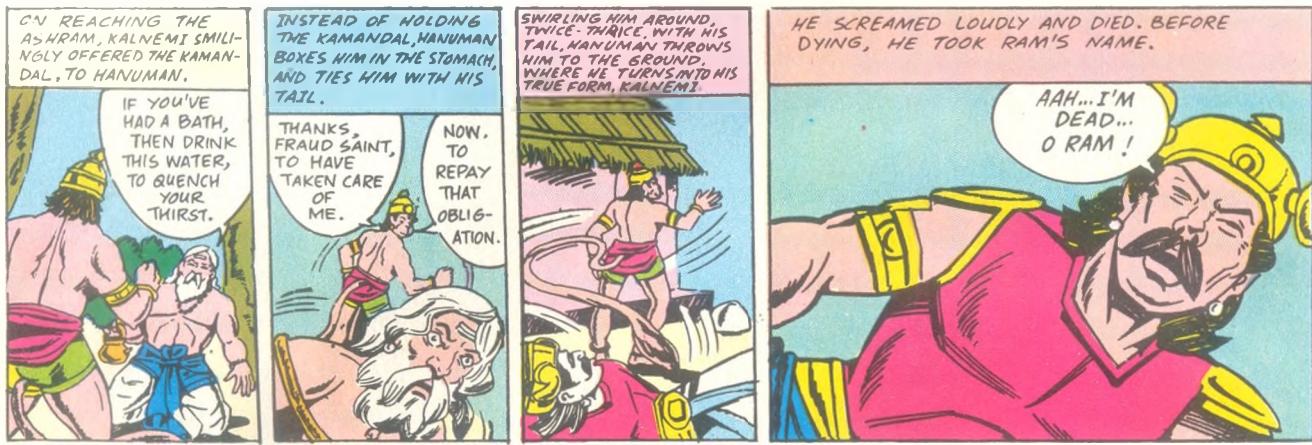
IT'S VERY DIFFICULT TO KILL HANUMAN SIR. YOU, YOURSELF HAVE WITNESSED HIS POWERS.

IF YOU DELAY IN DOING THIS WORK, I'LL KILL YOU.

FOR THE SAKE OF HIS LIFE, KALNEMI IMMEDIATELY GETS READY TO OBEY RAVANA.

YOUR ORDERS WILL BE OBeyed, YOUR MAJESTY. I'LL TRY MY BEST TO STOP HANUMAN. IF POSSIBLE, I'LL KILL HIM.





NEW
IN THE
MARKET



Stic Launches New Range of Pens

Leading pen-manufacturer Stic Pens Ltd. recently launched very attractive and innovative Blopens. This multipurpose pen use a special ink which is quite harmless and washable. Using this pen one can write, paint, draw, spray or even make designs from stencil. The pen can be refilled also. Four packs of stencils - Funpack, Assorted, Dinosaur and Farmyard - are available with Stic Blopens. The price of one pack of Stic Blopens is Rs. 100.

Sweets of Oman



INTERNATIONAL
BESTFOODS
INTRODUCES A
NEW CHINESE
MEAL
EXPERIENCE



International Bestfoods Limited (IBL), makers of Knorr soups, have recently introduced a new range of Chinese Mixes. Available in the top 6 Metros, Knorr Chinese Mixes help make great Chinese tasting food at home.

The Mixes offer 5 variants that are some of the most popular Chinese dishes : D Knorr Manchurian Mix D Knorr Chowmein Mix * D Knorr Sweet & Sour Mix * D Knorr Chilli Mix * D Knorr Fried Rice Mix * Knorr Chinese Mixes are made from a multitude of ingredients that are premixed in the exact proportion to prepare the gravy for popular Chinese dishes. 100% vegetarian, they provide an authentic Chinese taste, as good as any popular Chinese restaurant. Every pack also contains easy to prepare, simple recipes for both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. Knorr Chinese Mixes are priced at Rs. 19/- per pack. Each pack makes a dish sufficient for 4-5 servings.



The Omani centre for Investment Promotion and Export Development (OCIPED) has introduced many mouth-watering sweets brand in India.

Some of them are:

D ZAIN Juices - Orange, Mango, Apple, Red Grapes, Banana, Pineapple, Strawberry, Rose and Chocolate in 1lt, 250ml, 200ml and 150 ml tetrapacks.

D ZAIN Milk Drinks- Whole, Low fat, Virtually Fat free and flavoured in UHT tetrapacks.

D NABIL-ORYX biscuits and wafers in a variety of flavours.

D SWEETS OF OMAN -Assorted, Coconut, Milk, Coffee Toffees and Candies competitively priced for the Indian Market.

These brands will be made available in retail outlets throughout India.

FROM THE GUINNESS BOOK OF WORLD RECORDS

DOGS

IN 1925 A LÜBERMANN PINSCHER NAMED 'SAUER', TRAINED BY DETECTIVE-SERGEANT HERBERT KRUGER, TRACKED A STOCK-THEIF 100 MILES (160 KM) ACROSS THE GREAT KARROO, SOUTH AFRICA BY SCENT ALONE.



A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG NAMED 'BARBARA-ALLEN'S BEAU BRUMMEL' TOWED AND BROUGHT ASHORE A 25 FT (7.62 M) CABIN CRUISER WEIGHING 4491 LB. (2039 KG) ON 5 NOV 1980.



ON 19 JUNE 1944 AN AMERICAN FOXHOUND OWNED BY CDR. W. N. ELY OF AMBLER, PENNSYLVANIA, USA, GAVE BIRTH TO A RECORD 23 PUPS, ALL OF WHICH SURVIVED.



CANALS & WATER WAYS

THE 11 MILE (17 KM) LONG FOSSdyKE CANAL BETWEEN LINCOLN AND THE RIVER TRENT AT TORKSEY WAS BUILT BY THE ROMANS IN ABOUT AD 65 AND IS STILL IN USE TODAY.



OPENED IN APRIL 1966 THE VOLGA-BALTIC CANAL IS THE WORLD'S LONGEST, RUNNING 1830 MILES (2900 KM) FROM ASTRAKHAN ON THE VOLGA TO LENINGRAD, USSR VIA KUYBYSHEV, GOR'KIY AND LAKE LADOGA.



THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (89 MILES 30.4 KM LONG) OPENED ON 25 APRIL 1959 AT A COST OF \$470,000,000, IS THE WORLD'S LONGEST SEAWAY, RUNNING ALONG THE NEW YORK STATE - ONTARIO BORDER FROM MONTREAL TO LAKE ONTARIO AND ENABLING SHIPS TO SAIL THE 2342 MILES (3769 KM) FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC TO MINNESOTA, USA.



INDOOR RACES

WORLD INDOOR ATHLETICS RECORDS WERE FIRST RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION FROM 1 JAN 1987. TRACK PERFORMANCES AROUND A TURN MUST BE MADE ON A TRACK NO LONGER THAN 200 M.



THE RECORD FOR THE MEN'S INDOOR ONE MILE IS HELD BY EAMONN COGHLAN (IRELAND) (6.21 NOV 1982) WHO FINISHED IN 3 MINS 49.78 SECS AT EAST RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, USA ON 27 FEB 1983.



MARY DECKER-SLANEY (USA) (b. 4 AUG 1958) HOLDS THE WOMEN'S RECORD FOR THE INDOOR 1500 METRES WHICH SHE RAN IN 4 MINS 00.8 SECS, IN NEW YORK, USA ON 8 FEB 1980.

